The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6278. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Our Domestic and Foreign Correspondents.

Interesting Mormon Notes by Grace Greenwood.

Condition of the People of the Southern States.

Scenes in a Virginia County Mountain Town.

Aspect of Affairs in England and the French Republic.

Progress of Political Events in Austria and Italy.

The Canadian Dominion and Its Parliament.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1871.

This is a strange, a most peculiar place. All of all sorts of quick, reflective and extraordinary and contradictory—whole things generally are curiously mixed up and covered. And now we have a few days for the year, why, a tantalizing lovely in the long, dull history of perpetuities, in the trial of HAWKINS, the polygamist, that would, with apparent ease, be easily against his husband in a criminal prosecution, and, by her testimony, convicted him. To be sure, it was a Mormon wife, and Mormon wives are not supposed to be much married, but the fact seems to be significant of something more, perhaps, than extraordinary and notable privileges have in Utah. The home, power and influence of the "Mormon woman" of Utah, and with his relative to her, shortly, not in a spirit of free-lovers, or from a Mormon High Priest, but in a Federal Court, and from an ordinary Judge.

HAWKINS, the man just tried, is an Englishman of the lowest order, and a very disagreeable specimen at a glance. Taken and tried as well as good chance. He had actually abused his first wife, the love of his youth, who had borne him many children, all of her to endure the struggle into the same house two younger spouses. The society of these ladies was not agreeable to her, and he found on his "Gospel privileges," and consulted her by threats and blows to put up with it. A man who will beat his wife under Victoria, will one always have the grace to spare husband Sunday. He used wives frequently supplied to their Power which is absolute and indefinite in the Territory, and whose action is usually prompt and decisive. They carry all their interesting details to the Lion House. By these Mormon wives declare that at the worst they are better off here than in the old country, where there was no division in the position, and no Harem to appeal to.

I am told that this wronged wife came in her husband against her, hated husband readily, heartily, as though glad that her day had come at last. Clearly with the assumption of the Mormon faith, the more high-spirited woman seems to suffer a sad change, into something more and darker. Just there seems to be a good deal of manly nature left in this particular woman. I am glad of it, though she has spoken the Mormon community by dragging the secrecies of a polygamic household into a Gentile Court. This is the first of these most important trials, and it is a very ugly case for the Saints. I am thankful that I am not a Deputy, not an judge thus forced. But if I were, I should pray God for grace to render a just and impartial judgment, for wisdom, and courage, and charity. It is hard, perhaps, for a jealous polygamic Mormonite to remember that these strange people are our fellow-beings, that the most perverse polygamist of them all is entitled to the benefit of the Golden Rule. Even I, with no political connection necessary enough to kiss me. And it difficult to speak temperately of an institution which is for woman a barbarous and degrading, unnatural degradation and torture. I find it almost impossible to believe that Mormon law-makers may be in consideration in religious polygamy as are our Christian legislators in legalizing prostitution. "Plural marriage" is to me, of course, only vice, sanctioned and protected, and must be simply revolting to all who come from favored and refined communities in the States, where there is nothing of the sort—under that name at least. It is impossible for me to pass by the prettiest Mormon home without shuddering at the tragedy of the tragedies in women's lives that may be passing under its roof; of course one never has such thoughts in passing elegant houses in Eastern cities, where wives are free and happy, and husbands are loving and loyal. I even find it hard when reading the Scriptures in Sunday-school to refrain from laughing out of respect to our Puritan fathers and the early Methodists and Quakers who were also given to rant. I can only have patience with the most ignorant of these people, when they tell of miracles and angelic appearances, by remembering the marvelous things told and believed of the WESLEYS and GEORGE FOX, and countless Catholic saints.

But why should I expect to always "abound in charity," when even ministers of the Gospel sometimes get quite out of the article. Some of them have lately written of the Mormons as being universally not only as polygamists, but as murderers as the old fighting patriarchs—as bloody Ishmaels and outlaws, violent, depraved, disorderly, sensual, devilish.

I noticed in a Eastern New-York journal the report of a discourse by a distinguished clergyman who has lately crossed the continent, and who complained that when in the new City of the Plain, he was compelled to stop at a Mormon hotel, and that he was annoyed by Mormon card-players in the next room, whose conversation was neither edifying nor proper. There are Gentile hotels in the town—the covenant gentleman should not be so bent on going to the most fashionable hostelry. His experience reminds me of one of my own, at a hotel in a certain town in the State of Indiana. It was Court time, and the new room to mine was occupied all night long by a card party of lawyers and judges—the partition was thin, and I was horrified and distressed by the profanity, and worse than profanity, that made "night hideous." These least gentlemen were not given to much swearing, but they did a great business in the divorce line. People who have lived here a long time say that such a thing as a card-playing Mormon is almost unknown. Gambling in all its forms is an offense, subjecting one to Church discipline. The Reverend Doctor was probably mistaken—the profane midnight revelers at the Townsend House, in Lake Ward, we found remarkably quiet and orderly; they not have been those mild half-working Mormons of all, they may have been gentlemen—or Gentiles.

Another clergyman, one of a zealous missionary band who came out here last Summer to hold a great camp meeting, reported that they only held their sessions to entery and denounce all of the valley alive, through the presence and protection of a military guard of armed soldiers, the strong. Doubtless the worthy man believes his own astonishing statement, being well versed in faith, but all sorts of people here, we know the man, laugh at the idea of any such armed force turning out to a camp-meeting, even with the prospect of a fight, he something hardly funny and preposterous. If no excuse were made at that camp-meeting from the Mormon Church, it was not because of any special counter effort or active opposition. The truth is, BRIGHAM YOUNG, with his usual quiet cunning, and knowledge of such human nature as he has had to deal with, took the matter very coolly—advised his people to go to the meetings, to calmly listen to all their opponents had to say, and to learn all they could. He sent his Bishops to keep order among the younger and more turbulent Mormons; he even went himself, and at one time, while a preacher was bitterly denouncing polygamy and other doctrines of the Latter-Day Saints, and some of those badly he began to murmur and threaten, and an outbreak seemed inevitable, the mere raising of his hand, in a quiet, supporting gesture, stayed all violence, hushed every angry voice. His people restquiet under his strong, supreme will, and actually fancy, become shamed to be ashamed about it, that they have perfect religious freedom. There is little squirming under the religious yoke. When Christian charity gives out, "Give the devil his due" is a safe principle to fall back on.

This is doubtless a wicked place, but it doesn't impregnate the wickedness of the great Republic. The Tabernacle has left something to Tammany. BRIGHAM YOUNG may be chief among the left-hand "saints," but he did not carry all the sins of the people into the wilderness.

Now, from all I have been able to observe, and from all I hear from intelligent Gentiles long resident here, I am convinced that the Mormon people generally are remarkably quiet, orderly, sober and industrious; strongly and especially addicted to minding their own business. Moreover once the leaders may be given to preaching the common people never intrude their peculiar views and ideas upon you; but if you inquire concerning them, they will plainly and seriously answer your questions, and in most cases, while struck by the absurdity he revealed by the moral obliquity of those ideas, you are convinced of the absolute sincerity of the simple hearted expounders.

As to BRIGHAM YOUNG, we must all admit even in time his time of trouble and threatened overthrow, they considering the elements he had to deal with—the rudest, the poorest, the most ignorant classes of men, for the greater part, a conglomerate of the lowest strata of civilized societies—"the off-scouring of the earth," as he himself once called them, considering the hard conditions of every emigration and settlement, he had formed a wonderful working colony, unparalleled for vigor, constancy and cohesion—has created a State, almost a nation in this wild, desert land, and on the whole, has governed it wonderfully well. But for his one fatal weakness, the man might have left to other times a noble name, if not for inspired leadership, for masterly sagacity—if not as a prophet of the Lord, as a benefactor of the Lord's poor—if not as the priest of a new religion, as the founder of a new commonwealth.

G. G.

THE SOUTH.

The Blue Ridge Region of Virginia—The Manse-Fields—Political Ingratitudes of the Rebels—Financial Prospects and Failures—A Mountain Country-Town—A Country Hotel—What the People Say.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

Even the participants in the great battles in Virginia during the late war, would tell now in recounting the localities of the battle fields, were it not for prominent land-marks, such as dwelling-houses that were used as hospitals, bridges over streams, and the never-fading mountains. In fact, the general appearance of the country has been so thoroughly reconstructed by the advance of reviving agriculture, that young forests now stand where open fields were in those dusty times, while the art of the husbandman has cleared away, in many instances, the numerous oaks, chestnuts and pines that once protected the advance of sagar skirmishers and sanguinary battle lines. The earthworks have crumbled away, have been filled up, or been washed into unrecognizable gullies by the rains. Whole new farms have been built, new houses erected, new roads surveyed, effectively obliterating the marks of carnage which have made these grounds historic. Now one remembers that from the scraggy sides of "Hot Biscuit" Mountain at Thoroughfare Gap, away round to Sperryville, Culpepper and Fredericksburg, thence to Centreville, there is a boundary line defining an inclosure in which both battles of Bull Run, the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Battle Run, Bristol, Gainesville, Ox-Hill, Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, and the Wilderness were fought, besides innumerable skirmishes and picket scrapes—all within a distance of one hundred miles from Washington—the present aspect of the country appears like a dream to those who participated in those struggles. In brief, this section of Virginia does not look like the Virginia of the war.

Nor is the change confined alone to the surface of the country. The customs and habits of the people have undergone a more violent revolution; but it has not been in all respects a revolution for the better. No doubt there are hundreds of individual instances which will serve to contradict the assertion that the masses have not yet, and will not during the present generation, conform to the new order of affairs; but those exceptions more clearly prove the truth of the general rule of discontent, despair and slothfulness. The truth is that, politically, socially and financially, the people here were reinstated in their ante-bellum condition too soon for their own good. In other words, they received kindness rather than justice, and, with rare exceptions, have accepted that kindness as if it had been prompted by a spirit of persecution. It is not only profitable to recall, at this late day, their condition at the close of the war, to compare it with the present, but it is instructive as touching on the ingratitude of men who have been educated to believe themselves to be masters of the world. They were, at the close of the war, abject and submissive to a pitiable degree. They expected distranchisement, confiscation and redistribution of property, expatriation, punishment for treason, and negro domination throughout the length and breadth of the Confederacy. We know how these expectations have been agreeably disappointed, and knowing it, naturally expect expressions of contentment, if not gratitude. Instead of such, however, we hear only the most bitter complaints, coupled with prophecies and hopes that of "Yankees will one day get their just deserts."

When the war closed thousands of Southern merchants found credit at the North, and established themselves in business with rare hopes of success. They did not guess or dream, however, but stood alone and then under the stimulant of that credit. It was benefit them to think of such a thing as failure, while, with characteristic Southern prodigality, they squandered the earnings which should have been laid aside to pay their debts. The result was protests without number, and now not one third of those merchants remain in business. Many of those who failed, and who paid from 10 to 50 cents on the dollar, are now in business, and are doing a good business, and are doing it with the money of those who trusted them, who commenced "merchandising," as they called it, at the close of the war, and to be found in business. When they commenced, there was a dearth of everything among their customers. Five years of non-intercourse, with manufacturing communities had worn out all the pocket-books, suspenders, gloves, pocket-knives, and Yankee notions generally, in the entire country, to say nothing of hats and caps, boots and shoes, and clothing generally. All these things were supplied by the North. In fact, the Yankees reclothed their late enemies in the habiliments of peace, refurnished their houses, restocked their farms, and set them on their feet again. Yes, the Yankees did all this, virtually without price, for they have not got, and will not get, anything in return for the credit extended by them to two-thirds of the Southern merchants who have failed since the war. While the Federal army remained on garrison or police duty in the South, and while the Freedmen's Bureau was in existence, there was a continuous flow of money into the coffers of those who had anything to sell, and the merchants reaped their share of the profits. The regular payment of the troops, the purchase and sale of army stores, the expenses of the machinery of the Government, &c., carried millions of dollars to these penniless people, without taking a cent from them, and in addition to that an equal amount sent or taken there by Northern capitalists. Here was certainly a good start for provident people, and the few who may be numbered of that class look at vantage of it. They are prosperous even to this day, while the overwhelming majority, with characteristic improvidence, have relapsed into the impecunious condition of the last year of the war, and are living in slothful neglect of the opportunities that daily slip away from them.

This is no exaggerated picture of the present condition of the rural districts of the South. To prove its truth, let me describe the county town of a Virginia mountain county. Twenty-five years ago a young man, accompanied by his wife, commenced hotel keeping. The wife is now dead, but her wife, with the grown-up boys still keeps the hotel. The furniture, with exceptions of "amendments and mendings" occasioned by the war, now to be found in the rooms, was bought by the husband a quarter of a century since, and it satisfied those who used it now as it satisfied those who used it then. The table board has long a reputation in that time. There were never any carpets in it to be renewed, except in the private rooms of the family; there they have been renewed by patching and darning, until the patches and darns have evidenced the original, and nothing but patches and darns remain. There are fashionable pitchers and crocked wash-bowls in the bedrooms. The curtains at the windows have hung untouched since the surrender, and now the smoke of pipes and the dust of the turnpike begrudge them until the original color is lost. The bed-clothing is better and more comfortable than the surroundings would lead one to anticipate, and is occasionally aired, but the mattresses are stained, darned and sunken. The dining tables are covered with oil-cloth. The table-ware and cutlery is composed of the remnants of a dozen or more different purchases or "sets." There is a bell on the roof which sounds the call for meals. There are two regular boarders. There are one hundred or more transient guests at dinner on "court" or other "public days." The food is mainly corn bread, butter, chickery coffee, milk, fried chicken, bacon, and occasionally ham, with fresh beef on the average twice, and fresh mutton, once a month. All the guests of this hotel live, so do the people of the town generally, except that in some of the private houses, whose inmates are exceptionally intelligent, "things" are cleaner. There are three stores, in none of which can you find a greater luxury in the eating line than a box of French sardines—in truth, Potomac smelt. There is one blacksmith-shop, one tailoring establishment, one shoe-maker, one carpenter, one wheelwright, and a jack-at-all trades. The barkeeper at the hotel asks his customers to wait for their drams on Sunday morning while he builds the fire and sweeps out the church. The undertaker, who is the carpenter and joiner, is also the county jailer. The mail-carrier is the general business agent for everybody as the railway station, twenty-four miles away. The postmaster is a tailor, and keeps a candy-shop. One of the two physicians, an excellent one, by the way, is the only druggist in a section of country twenty-five miles square. There is no local preacher, although in a town of the same size in Pennsylvania or New-York, there would be three or four. There is no livery stable. The merchants keep exercise, calicoes, &c., &c., such as are to be found in country stores generally; but when your wife wants a spool of thread you must send to "the city" for it. The mails are served three times a week, and it takes four, and sometimes eight days to write to and get an answer from a distance of one hundred miles. Ten or a dozen of the male citizens pretend, with more or less success, to slovenliness in their dress, and half a dozen of them have their boots blacked every day. Nearly everybody, large and small, owns a saddle-horse. A few own carriages. There is only one spring wagon in the town. You can hear the hum of spinning wheels in the street. All the men make and chew home-made or "country twist" tobacco. Many of the old women do the same. The younger women dress with comparative good taste, particularly in the matter of shoes. Everybody call everybody else captain, colonel, or doctor, as a venture, or by habit, unless their christian names are known. There is no newspaper printed or published in the county. There is no bank, no money-order office, no telegraph, no market, except for home consumption, but few common schools, with fewer teachers, no mending of roads, no public lectures or efforts at public amusement and instruction, no social gatherings except those of relatives, no associations for the relief of the poor, no benevolent associations of any kind, no public libraries, and, in short, no energy, except arrogant pride in the belief that this county contains more eminent and able men than all of the North combined.

This town is more than a century old. Many of the houses and fences were built before the present occupants were born. "This store-building," said a merchant to me, "used to be half its present size 2 or years ago. Then old man So-and-so was here. When he died, his successors added that wing, and since the war we have added more to it, so it is now about twenty-four by thirty feet. Up to the war it was the biggest in town, but since then the big brick one was built." "My grandfather," said a citizen, "was born in this house, my father was born here, I was too, and my children also." Here was proof of antiquity and veneration for ancestry that would have elicited admiration were it not for the fact that the great-grandchildren were being taught to believe that the civilization of the entire world could not produce greater bravery than was to be found in the deal tables, dusk mattresses and corn-brash and bacon of their parental roof. "There's been more building done here since the war than there ever was after, it seems to me," said another old resident; "now, there's two new houses goin' up this season," he added, "and there was right quiet of them repeated and added on to last year." "Yes, we chaps go to save a bank," said a business man; "but then, we get along without it, and our moneyed men don't believe in United States securities. We use checks on Alexandria, and one man's check is as good as another."

So much for the town's people. And now for the farmers in the adjacent country. They still hold their mammoth farms, of three, four, five, eight, ten and fifteen hundred acres. It is said to calculate that if, with one good team and modern farm appliances, a Northern farmer can make money on fifty acres, a Southern one, without a good team and little or no farm implements, will lose money if he attempts to pay even reasonable taxes on a big plantation. Ah! those taxes. There's the rub. In the slave times farms above here were valued at from eighteen to one hundred dollars per acre. The rates of present valuation are about the same, while the taxes are greater in proportion. You can readily see from this that overvaluation, with consequent overtaxation, is eating away the substance of these people. Yet you cannot persuade them that their farms are overvalued. They plant one bushel of wheat and harvest six or eight instead of fifteen and twenty, as in the North, and when they harvest they have no market at less distance than Alexandria or Richmond; consequently they not only produce less but get less in price than Northern farmers, yet they hold their lands at higher rates. All this is nothing itself, however, because at Sheriff's sales land has been bought at prices ranging 14 to 50 per acre. Gradually, then, these high-priced farmers are being reduced to beggary. They can produce with profit none of the staples of agriculture, cultivate crops of fruit. Apples grow to perfection and in surprising abundance, even under a system of non-cultivation, which a stranger would accept as calculated to kill the fruit, if not destroy the trees. Yet in the whole Blue Ridge region I venture to say there are not fifty young orchards to be found. The bearing orchards are composed of trees planted two or three generations ago, around the tops of which grow "suckers" so thick as to look like clumps of trees underneath or those fallen. As a rule, the trees seem to have come up of their own accord, and are scattered about over the whole farm, without any attempt at cultivation. Cider is a staple article of the orchard in the fall, at from 25 to 50 cents per barrel delivered at the railway. No one heard, however, that ever rich the department of grinding its own fruit to market, and the year thousands, if not millions, of bushels of apples have rotted in the orchards of the Blue Ridge for want of enterprise to save them. Some of the farmers buy cattle in the Fall or Spring, and graze them for the market, but this is a hazardous experiment, as the land does not produce good grass. The millions of acres of mountain land, too steep for cultivation, will be valuable some day for its timber, if in the meantime it is not stripped for the bark. The town of Sperryville is sustained mainly by the traffic in this commodity, and the mountains in the vicinity are being robbed of their virgin forests to produce it. But tan-bark at six dollars per ton yields as much as it will bring, and while a few get rich by dealing in it, those who do the hard work are poorly paid. So it is with chestnuts at a dollar a bushel, and with sumac at a dollar a hundred pounds. The sumac trade, however, promises to become the great feature of the business of this section. No one has attempted yet to cultivate it, but it is gathered from the roadsides. The farmers, as a rule, do not pretend even to attempt the cultivation of grapes, although they grow wild in abundance, and the few efforts that have been made in that direction have been attended with unbounded success.

Throughout the length and breadth of Virginia it would be hard to find an original Secessionist. You may hear of them, but you seldom, if ever, meet them. Judging from their own statements, the people voted unanimously against secession, and they were equally unanimous in support of the Union, "until their State went out." This being the true case, I have often wondered how the "State went out," and have never received a satisfactory explanation, except that the Democrats did it.

ENGLAND.

The Sympathy for Chicago—American Credit in Europe—Effect of the Expenditures of the Ring—Political Movements—The Manchester Party—Social Politics—Literary Gossip—The London Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1871.

The newspapers this morning all publish long extracts from the NEW-YORK TIMES and other American journals describing the burning of Chicago, which have been telegraphed from Queb. The graphic letters of your correspondents have intensified the impressions of horror and pity with which the news was first received. Sympathy for the sufferers is mingled with admiration for their noble fortitude and prompt resolution to begin at once to repair their misfortunes and to reconstruct their city. There is no considerable town in the Kingdom in which a fund has not been raised for the relief of the destitute and houseless population. If the calamity had befallen a British instead of an American city, it is had been Blunty or Montreal, instead of Chicago, I do not think that it could have evoked more sincere sorrow or more substantial expressions of sympathy and friendship. There is only one feeling on the subject among all classes of this community.

AMERICAN CREDIT IN EUROPE.

I may mention that the courageous crusade of the NEW-YORK TIMES against the municipal robbers of New-York, and the determined spirit in which the honest part of the population have rallied themselves at your back, resolved to put down the outrageous brigandage of the Tammany class, have produced a marked effect over here both in political and commercial circles. Commercially it is, I am convinced, the best investment New-York ever made. There is no denying the fact that the abominable misgovernment of New-York created an unfortunate prejudice not only against financial projects emanating from that quarter, but against American securities generally. Nobody knew how far the Tammany thieves might carry their schemes of plunder, and there was a natural reluctance to risk money within their reach. It the movement which has been so ably and manfully directed by the TIMES is steadfastly followed up, there will be a general rise in the value of American stocks, and your merchants and projectors will find an immense fund of British capital ready to be intrusted to them. In the political world also the reputation of the nation for moral courage has now been vindicated. Nothing has happened since the war to excite confidence in the American character in anything like the same degree. I speak from what I have lately heard, not merely in London but in different parts of England, and I can appeal to travelling Americans to corroborate what I say. The news of the prompt measures taken by the American Government against the Fenian raiders is regarded as highly satisfactory. Lord GRANVILLE spoke of it in strong terms at the opening of the new Reform Club at Manchester, and declared that nothing could have been more cordial and unhesitating than the action of President GRANT and Mr. FISH in this matter.

THE MANCHESTER MOVEMENT.

The 41st Cobden school since Parliament was prorogued was held this afternoon. It is noticeable that the chief matter under consideration was the new warrant regulating promotions among officers of the army, now that the purchase of commissions is abolished. As far as I can learn the threatening rush of officers to the Gazette in consequence of the deterioration of the aristocratic character of the profession, which was so predicted as a necessary consequence of abolishing purchase, seems to have passed away, at least, for the present, at any rate. A good deal of anxiety was felt by many who have sons in the army lest the work of the Commission should be so hurried as to bring out the worst results of the system, and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was asked to postpone the operation of the new warrant for a few months, that the Commission might have time to do its work properly. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said he would do so, and the Commission will accordingly

woman called Mme. GUIZOT, from a juvenile connection, ages ago, with the distinguished statesman, and whose amorous cry, on still Summer evenings, made the whole quarter ring. There was music in it, as in many of those street cries. That prolonged "Eau sucre, Messieurs et Mesdames—regaler sucre!" can never be forgotten, nor the intermediate obaunt warning the public to buy no nabbs; but here, and terminating with the perfect crescendo cry of "Les pistaches!" the echo of which seems to float away upon the Summer night's air over the dark gables of the Sorbonne, and to be lost far away beyond the gilded dome of the Pantheon. The Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie and the Carrefour de l'Odeon are the favorite walks of this diurnal dame, who yet shows traces of youthful beauty, and it was probably those streets, along which the Redoter Guizot used to ride in his carriage to and from the Palace of Luxembourg. On words pass Mme. Guizot always appeared in costume, dressed like a young, fresh peasanne of the country, and she never fails to do a good day's work. All the waiters stop in their beds hey her called; and she is as witty as she is said to be rich. As for Mme. MARCHAL, le "Charbonne," as she was called, the ghost of this singular cri, a great deal more might be said. For how many years, and through what changes she has cried her pistaches! The pole woman, who flashed but a few weeks of ninety years, will be greatly regretted by the children of the Tuileries gardens, with whom she was always a great favorite. ASHBY.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

The Constitutional Crisis—Responsibility for the Czech Proposals—The Fundamental Articles—Plans of the Government—Hungarian Sentiment—Attitude of the Croats—Wallachians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 13, 1871.

The political lull reigning in Austria a week ago, after the last explosion of German discontent on Teutia, has been succeeded by a violent storm. The publication of the Hohenlohe proposals, and more still, the manner in which it has been officially received, have stirred the constitutional controversy on to new ground. Up to the 9th of this month, it was still the belief of moderate men that Government was sincere in its professions of justice, as well as in its defiance of the citizen energy, and that all it stood at was to neutralize the too powerful influence of the Germans, and to establish a kind of equilibrium between the race, which should in turn and confirm the central Government only the more, and obliterate those distinctions which now prove so baleful. The late occurrences have entirely dissipated this favorable impression, and not only placed the formerly hostile and neutral elements into uncompromising opposition, but deprived Government even of such friends as were still endeared entire its blunder, "the time pressure," as they assert. Nothing is left now in the Government camp but the Czechs and the bureaucracy. The plan on which Hohenlohe based their operations was probably well weighed. They began their campaign with the most plausible pretensions. Not a word was said that might not be and was not defended on the strict ground of justice. The Bohemian "rescript," couched in most guarded terms, edicts as it was to the Germans, when considered by the light of cool reason and without knowledge of Government's intentions, appeared entirely constitutional and was accepted as such by all except the Austro-Germans. Official organs denounced the German interpretation as a malicious misconstruction. But bit by bit the excuses first readily offered themselves have been drawn away, and now nothing remains but the bare fact of a proposed and almost accomplished coup d'état. Count HOHENWART evidently intended by this measure to weld his original supporters so firmly to his cause that from mere stubbornness and to eat their own words, they should stand by him to the end. In this respect his scheme has grossly miscarried. To a man his moderate friends have fallen off as soon as he showed his true colors, and their opposition is rather made the more vehement from former deception. Government cannot now disclaim its imputed responsibility for the Czech proposals. It was said, indeed, not long ago, that the Bohemians had transgressed the bounds of their compromise with Count HOHENWART. When the leading features of the proposals first leaked out into the Press, it was confidently asserted that the Prime Minister would revise the draft before its publication, and expunge all that was offensive. This might be true, though it was not likely that the authors of the draft, being the very men who had conducted the negotiations, should, on no provocation but their own, exceed their powers. Since then these same authority, viz., Count CHAM-MARTHENITZ and Dr. RIESER, have had repeated interviews with Count HOHENWART, avowedly for no other purpose but to consult on the address, and now the unqualified approval of the official Vienna Gazette stamps the proposals at once the acknowledged Government platform. There was more in the criticism of the Gazette than mere utterance of opinion. It was intended to produce a favorable result on the public. The Gazette was the first paper that commented upon the newly-disclosed proposals, and it endeavored to secure them a cordial reception, or, at all events, to prevent the wholesale condemnation which it was felt an independent consideration would involve, on the principle that a displeased audience hesitates to hiss where one is found to clap. The Vienna Gazette, speaking for Government, hails the "fundamental articles" as a "discussable substratum," i. e., a fair proposal claiming consideration, and comparing them favorably with the declaration of 22d August, 1868, on which it considers them an unquestionable improvement, inasmuch as the declaration aimed at the entire disruption of the Empire, leaving its dismembered parts nothing in common but their ruler; whereas, the present proposals acknowledge a certain solidarity of the Empire. This praise, undeserved as it is, has been repeated with so much official emphasis that there is no room to doubt its being the expression of Count HOHENWART's mind.

"THE FUNDAMENTAL ARTICLES."

I will not weary your readers with a recapitulation of the several points of the "fundamental articles," known to you already by telegraph. Their characteristic features are these: Discarding altogether its position in the Empire, Bohemia sets out as a first basis from its own total independence, granting, however, no privilege of the kind to the other nationalities. It really constitutes itself an independent kingdom, with its own Constitution, its own Ministry and its own Parliament, acknowledging a federal treaty with the other provinces, avowedly only for the sake of and so far as is justified by its private advantage. The federal principle is carried even into the Cabinet, which assumes thus the more limited functions of a federal council. Common legislation is narrowed down to a few insignificant points, over the army administration being separated into two points, the smaller by far falling to the share of Government. The national debt, post, railways, &c., are recognized as imperial subjects, but even direct taxation is made matter for separate legislation. All the functions of the present Imperial Parliament are transferred to the provincial, and for the former a Congress of delegates is substituted with little power of interprovincial significance. The Upper Chamber is done away with altogether, its substitute consisting of a Congress of Princes of the blood, Archbishops, and life members appointed by the Emperor, the office of which is limited to little beyond jurisdiction in disputes of competency between Congress and the Provincial Chambers. Taxation is to be distributed among the three component parts of the Empire in certain proportions, to be levied there independently of one another. Thus, Hungary would pay a fixed share of so many per cents, as at present; so would Bohemia, and so would the other Austro-Cisleithian kingdoms and provinces among them. The treaty with Hungary the Czechs are pleased to recognize as valid—an advance, indeed, upon their declarations of 1868. But one for which they deserve little credit, as their only hope of carrying their point rests on their making friends with the Hungarians. Setting aside entirely the injustice involved in the mere Constitution, intrusting the whole power into the hands of the three million Czechs, who are to terrorize over the two million Germans, in the inter-provincial bearing this proposal aims the death-blow at the existence of Austria as a State altogether. Nothing ought to be said for the system of German supremacy which has hitherto prevailed. For the matter of that Czech supremacy is as good as German, from an impartial point of view, except that there is unquestionably more civilization on the German side. But a country of so little national coherency as Austria, with the race prejudices running so high as they do at present, exposed to foreign rivalry on at least two sides, and leading consequently, and on account of its humiliation in 1866, a most precarious life, requires a strong central Government to keep the parts together, weld the conflicting elements into one, and help the country over the dangerous period when race variances shall have subsided and the Empire shall have gained strength commercially and politically by rest and reforms. Late events have taught how useful such union is in any one and in any country, and the aims of all the neighbors of Austria preach the same theory.

POLICE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Being Government to be unalterably determined to subvert the present Constitution, the question naturally presents itself—What is it aiming at? Nobody hardly seems yet to state themselves upon this question. The Russian papers alone have ventured on an explanation which might be supposed of a meeting of the minds, as it is whispered, taking place in the Hotel Orsay Gazette, whose correspondent, partaking of the semi-official character of his journal, it gains in significance. The Czechs are as little in the Polos susceptible of the advantages of a free constitution, however, they may rave about a free country. To have no freedom speaks in all they care for, but among themselves they readily yield to the most autocratic whims of their nobility and Government. Such a race might be engaged to offer excellent material to be used as a tool by an unscrupulous Government as Count HOHENWART's, and the chasm between Czechs, now triumphant and willing to make any concessions to the Government officials, their autocracy, it intends to empower the Germans, and with them all hope of rising liberalism; for liberalism is confined to the Germans. That done, few difficulties will present themselves to the subjugation of the entire population. The Czechs are influenced already by the feudal class and the priests, both classes throughout the Empire having caused a greater stickedness by the proposed Election Bill, support the reactionary policy from selfish motives, and so it is hoped by their aid to rebuild free Austria—minus its dismembered provinces—to thirty years ago, with nobody but the Emperor and the nobles to wield any power. The object is plausible; and there is hardly any other explanation for the Hohenlohe plans. But there are two or even three or four parties to the reckoning and they do not seem willing to yield themselves as creatures of instruments as Count HOHENWART may expect. In the first place there are the Germans, who, the Prime Minister may rest assured, will not sive in for any length of time; indeed, after 1866, it seems wonderful that he should have expected them to. It may appear unreasonable to say so, but the Germans are plainly prepared sooner to discard their allegiance than to sacrifice their independence. They do not hesitate to say so, and with our northerners burning to embrace them, and Count BISMARCK eager at the earliest opportunity, when he shall have digested his latest acquisitions, to carry out his old idea of use Germany from the North Sea to the Alps, it is, to say the least, highly imprudent in the Austrian Prime Minister to incite the already half-seceding part to further discontent, and to arouse a feeling within them that they do not belong to the Empire. I will not attempt to cite "opinions of the Press" on the offensive proposals. Every paper not strictly under Government or Czech influence is indignant at the mere suggestion.

The Parliamentary proceedings are characterized by the same violent party spirit, and in ordinary life every opportunity is eagerly seized to display disaffection. In the Chamber of Lower Austria Deputy KURANDA represented Germany as the "magnet mountain" attracting all of German descent to it with irresistible force; and in the face of this, he said, Government is as great parts to loosen all the screws and rivets still linking us to the Austrian vessel, and preventing our union with our brethren. The passage was greeted with vociferous and prolonged cheering from members and in the gallery. At Brunn, the scene of SCHIRR's "Glass of Water," in which Bolingbroke says to Queen Anne: "The whole people is in a ferment; they are dissatisfied with the Ministry, and I cannot answer for the consequences if it is not dismissed," spoke as unanimous and enthusiastic applause. At numerous places, moreover, ovations, torchlight processions, &c., are brought the German Deputies who have impradently quitted their seats.

HUNGARIAN SENTIMENT.

It may be, possibly, of greater importance still to know how the Hungarians regard the innovation, being a more compacted and influential province, and never more influential than at the present moment, after their successful military manœuvres. Up to now there has been great hesitation in their conduct; neither the Government nor the National Party apparently cared to prejudice its later actions. Courted both by the Cisleithan Ministers and the Germans, they have refused the approaches of either. As long as Government appeared to aim at a constitutional settlement, their friendship inclined more toward the Ministry. No sooner, however, did HOHENWART show his true cards than the Hungarians at once began to stir. Count ANDRASSY, returning from Vienna, immediately convoked a Cabinet Council, and JOSEPH JURTS, the Chairman of the Deak Club, with as little delay, summoned its members—among them ANDRASSY and DEAK—to a meeting. The semi-official papers cautiously point out the difficulties still obstructing the progress of Count HOHENWART's policy, and the other Press less guardedly points out that the constitutional settlement beyond the Leitha is, after all, not a matter of indifference to the Magyars, and that they will claim their share in its management. However little the Hungarians might wish to interfere in purely internal Cisleithan matters, there can be no doubt that they will remain inactive only up to a certain point. It is not the same thing whether they have to deal with one centralized Empire, or with a number of discordant provinces; whether they are linked to a State with common interests and common vitality, or to an incoherent and powerless aggregate of petty communities. Moreover, they have had a little reminder to show them what the Czech "fundamental article" leads to.

ATTITUDE OF THE CROATS.

What the Czechs are in Cisleithania the Croats are in Transleithania. They, too, have long agitated for autonomy and independence. Called by the refusal of Government to convoke the Diet as usual on 12th October, because the new elections had turned out unfavorable, it required very little further increment to produce an explosion. This incitement was provided by the Servians, and, rumor says, by the Recent himself. M. RISTICH, who, at any rate, might have prevented it had he been so disposed. Croatia and the military frontier have been flooded of late with seditious pamphlets, published at Belgrade, apparently in the Russian interest. As a consequence, a rebellion broke out in Ogulin, in the military frontier district, of the danger of which it would be unwise to judge by the promptness with which it has been mastered. Such insurrections, when attacked in the germ with a superior military force, are easily quelled. Still the authorities had some trouble in defeating it, and for doing so required reinforcements. The garrison at the Provinces Carlstadt has been reinforced, and the towns Kikovlova and Provinja are occupied by troops. In the engagement several leaders were killed, others captured and the bulk of the rebels escaped to the mountains. The short-lived rebellion is merely a symptom of other influences at work; that Croatia is not in a loyal humor may be argued from the assembly of disaffected [illegible] unconvoked [illegible] subject but [illegible] Government. The Poles in Cisleithania are not traveling with quite as great speed as their more hot-blooded brethren in Croatia. They are the third factor affecting the Czech question, and they do not seem amicably disposed to it. Had the Germans not needlessly provoked them into being Poles, there [illegible] would be found fighting side by side. Under all circumstances they have already declared against the Czechs, half from sympathy, half from disappointment at being slighted for their Bohemian rivals.

GOVERNMENT.

This Government appears to have engaged in a struggle with a dangerous coalition of great price, and with very little advantage on its side, except material force. Every German and Pole from politician is anxious how the dispute may end, a change in the relations of which every wire may signalize. The Austrian Reichsrath stands convoked for the end of this month, and then, if not sooner, the actual battle must begin.

UNITED ITALY.

The Approaching Session of Parliament—A National Aid to Ground Rent—Progress of Popular Education—The Encouragement of Agriculture—Rents of Ecclesiastic Property—Growth of Democracy—Two Timely Topics—A Prohibitorie Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1871.

No day is yet set for the opening of Parliament, but the work in the Palace of Monte Citorio is sufficiently advanced to make it pretty certain that the Deputies will be able to meet before the end of November. A final farewell has been taken of the Palazzo Vecchio, and the Hall of the Cinque Cento has returned its old air of decided grandeur. Its one of the buildings handed over by the State Government to the municipality of Florence, and some of the city offices will before long be installed in the great chambers. Not a word of complaint has yet been heard of the treatment which Florence has received from the State authority, for the city has gained vastly by the six years' residence here of the Government.

A NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY DAY.

The Romans seem more disposed to make the anniversary of their election by a vote of forty thousand to join Cisleithania to the Kingdom of Italy, their great day of fête, than to adopt that on which the Italian troops broke into Rome to bring about their deliverance. A scene quite new for ecclesiastical Rome was presented this year on the festivity of the Capitol Mount. Six thousand three hundred children of both sexes, pupils in the public schools, were brought out to show what the free Government has been able to do in a single year. Twelve months ago and not a single common school, or those in which secular is separated from dogmatic instruction, existed in the City. Now forty-one schools, with two hundred instructors, and the number of pupils already named, with an expenditure of forty thousand dollars, is the remarkable beginning made toward the establishment of a general system of popular education. It is a gratifying fact to those who believe that the common people are best off with elementary instruction. These schools are to be schools of instruction, which those under exclusive clerical control have not been. Among the other exercises on this first exhibition, the children tried their voices pretty vigorously in shouts for the Sovereign. The Romans have shown their good sense by this exhibition of the practical benefits of freedom, rather than by letting off a frothy enthusiasm in an endless dance. Italy is giving proofs, quite worthy of a northern nation, of the value she sets upon this scheme for adding to the aggregate of popular intelligence. The fact may be mentioned that the City of Turin expends annually on its public schools about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, or nine hundred thousand francs, and Naples, Florence, and Milan—younger in the enjoyment of free rule—each from seven to eight hundred thousand francs, or one or two hundred thousand of our money.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A movement has already begun to put under better cultivation the Agro Romano, and we are told that 150 families, from the Val d'Aosta, are getting ready to go down there. A Swiss emigration is also organizing, and it is expected that the flow of the tide will soon be considerable in that direction. Bands of such hardy laborers will soon stimulate into activity the languor of the Roman peasantry, and we shall see if the atmosphere of the Campagna, when put under cultivation, is not as favorable to labor as it was under the Tarquins twenty centuries ago. When the Italians think of what the Swiss have done with their great rock, or the Dutch with their great bog, they see how easy it will be with labor to turn their waste places into fruitful fields. The Italians, in their enthusiasm, are anticipating the time when their capital city shall have a population equal to that of Berlin or Constantinople, and from the cultivated Campagna such a population can be fed.

DEMOCRACY AND SCHOLARSHIP.

The decay of scholarship in Italy forms a subject for frequent discussions, and the cause is found by intelligent writers in the progress of democracy, or the lowering of the political and social standard. In a recent article some remarks are made which show what opinion is held here of the condition of culture in America:

"As present in Italy there is no market for books or writings of a serious character. The Government is not in the habit to stimulate production. Higher literature is with us is left of necessity with the *dilettanti*, who are, as the world knows, the *fugitivi* del et art and letters. Where there are among us such men as GROTE, MILL, BAINE or MOMMSEN, they ought to be well enough off to be able to print without selling; or the only useful advice that could be given them would be to write in some other language in order to find a market outside of Italy.

"Without doubt, modern democracy, whose essential interitus is to lower down the intellectual level, has something to do with the actual state. But if democracy has a share, it is not wholly to blame. The sinking of the level of culture in Italy is too great to be explained by political causes. The American democracy, in fact, if in the field of ideas and studies behoves comparison inferior to the other branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, has not sunk so low as we find ourselves; for, if it has not writers of the first order, it has those that are good, and above all it reads, studies, and tries to do the best it can. There, also, the direction of affairs of State is not in the hands of persons the most cultivated; but at least it is not publicly said that culture is a hindrance and a disqualification for public duties and honors; nor do we believe that there any Deputy in open Parliament would cast in in the teeth of Romeo (the Charles Summer of the Italian Legislature) as a shame to know how to read and understand PLATO in the Greek text."

Another proof of the poor opinion held in Europe of American scholarship. While it is known that a thin skin of knowledge is stretched over the whole body of the nation, it is believed that we have very little classical culture, thoroughness of literary criticism, or any but a superficial acquaintance with elegant letters and polished arts. Students of English literature—and there are a good many in Italy—are so familiar with the brilliant writers of which England has so large a number, as not to become acquainted with the very highly respectable contributions we are making to the literature common to both countries. The truth is, few here know much of anything about us. Hardly the fact is known that the pumpkin-like paracarp of our nation has grown so large as to hold forty million seeds of humanity.

TWO TIMELY TOPICS.

Two matters which have made lately a good deal of newspaper talk at Rome, are the convent property question, and the swearing of fidelity to the Crown of the Professors of the Roman University. By making the two great seats of learning at Padua and Rome State institutions, the instructors, like any other placemen, are obliged to bind themselves to loyalty by a formal oath. About twenty Professors in the Roman Seminary, it is said, will not find it in keeping with their consciences to hold their places by any solemn promises. The Chair of Theology has been upset in several of the leading learned institutions; the new Government [illegible] feeling itself able to get along with very little [illegible] the Pope of temporal dominions.

A PROHIBITORIE CONGRESS.

Among the various Congresses and Congresses of scientific and literary men lately held in Italy, the Prehistoric Congress at Bologna the past week has been one of the most interesting. The conferences were held in the antique University, and extracts from different parts of Europe were present. Central Italy is a rich field for prehistoric explorations, as the extensive collections of Etruscan antiquities at Volsinii and in other cities prove. Many treasures of the past are laid up in those museums, but the soil is not exhausted, for the sites of the twelve Etruscan cities continue to yield minor objects as rewards for diligent search. In an epoch like that in which we live, so summarily disinguished for devotion to material pursuits, it is pleasant to witness so many signs of a revival of interest in studies which take the mind out of a sphere too rigorously prosaic.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CHERSTER.

From Spezia word comes that as a result of the Court of Inquiry, Capt. STRAVENS is suspended from the command of the Cherster, and Capt. CAMERTON will arrive here in a few days to succeed to the post of chief officer of that vessel, and take her home. Capt. Stravens will return in the vessel, which he lately commanded, to answer to the Department in the charge made against him of a gross blunder in navigation. Several officers of the vessel are now in Florence. ANGELICO.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Parliament Proroguing to Smother the Scott Scandal—Important Measures Shelved—Bills of the Government to Secure a Majority—New Brunswick Demanding its Price—Fenians, and Alleged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Governor-General has created no little astonishment among the opponents of the Washington Treaty by his free and outspoken utterances on the subject. There could be no question from the first as to the course the Canadians in Parliament should take, yet there were persons who insisted that the treaty, in so far at least as it affected this country, should be rejected; and that feeling appeared to have taken a deep hold on the public mind, nor did it give way until it was plainly seen by all save the most obstinate that there must be a ready and complete compliance with the terms proposed. Gradually the opinion has gained ground that the rejection of the treaty would be alike a blunder and a misfortune; and few here were in the least surprised to learn that Lord LISGAR considers it incumbent on our Parliament to ratify it in all its integrity. His Excellency, nevertheless, is blamed for falling in with the general view, notwithstanding he may have held that opinion all along; and there are some who take upon themselves to say that he has stepped out of the beaten path of duty to speak for his constitutional advisers on a subject which should not even have been approached by him. Of course this is all nonsense, for he had a perfect right to express his opinion, and he did nothing more, although it is pretty well understood that he and the Cabinet are quite in accord with regard to the treaty. Lord LISGAR did well to come out as he did; he has unquestionably won over the wavering, and the country applauds him for his manliness. There seems to be no doubt entertained now that the treaty will be indorsed by Parliament. The question has ceased to be a topic of discussion, and it is said that the Reform leaders are at cross purposes on the subject, the opinion having obtained prevalence among them, to the effect that it would be unwise, if not dangerous, to reject the terms made applicable to this country. It is obvious enough that no party leader would risk his popularity or incur the responsibility of rejecting it, fraught as such a course would be with the most serious consequences. The opponents of the treaty are beginning to see this, and the opposition to it is consequently becoming weaker.

A MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

An important change has taken place in the Dominion Cabinet—Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN retiring from the head of the Agricultural and Emigration Bureau, to a seat on the Bench. It had been rumored for some time that he would don the ermine, and the recent death of Mr. Justice SHORT afforded an opportunity for shelving him, perhaps sooner than was intended. Mr. DUNKIN was rather a pains-taking Minister, but it is not known that he possessed any particular ability or aptitude for the position he occupied. He had earned a high reputation at the Bar, chiefly in connection with the abolition of the Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and was classed as one of the best debaters in the old House of Assembly. Since he entered the Government, however, he has not made any marked or particular display of oratory. It is not a little curious that he was called on as Treasurer of Quebec to denounce the Government of which he afterward became a member, for refusing to favor that Province in the matter of apportioning the debt of the old Provinces. The question is still held in abeyance. As a departmental head, Mr. DUNKIN was somewhat deficient, and does not appear to have accomplished much either for agriculture or emigration. His taking of the census has brought down upon him the heavy censure of the Press on both sides, because it required six months to do the work. He persistently refused to give any information to the public with regard to the population of the country, and was successful in preventing anything whatever being known. The retiring Minister is succeeded by Mr. J. H. POPE, a gentleman who has held a seat in Parliament since 1867. His large landed interest in the eastern townships gives him a claim to be considered a suitable representative of the agricultural class of Quebec in the Cabinet. With regard to emigration, he has probably taken a deeper interest in that subject than any other independent member of the House of Commons, and will be an improvement on Mr. DUNKIN in that respect.

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.

In nothing is the continued prosperity of the Dominion more apparent than the vast increase of its public revenue. The growth of the country is shown by the trade returns, especially those of the Customs. There was a slight decline in 1869, but that was more than recovered last year, and now we have the gratifying announcement that the increase for 1871 is over two and a half millions. In 1868, the first year under Confederation, the revenue from Customs was $6,439,000, in 1869 it was $5,373,879, in 1870 it was $8,984,312, and at the end of the present fiscal year it is shown to be $11,984,922. To this might be added the Excise receipts, which have also been largely in excess, the totals figuring up to nearly five millions. The total exports for the year were $74,143,022, being an increase of $9,649,616 over last year; and the imports were $83,307,428, or an increase of $21,049,008 over the previous year. The value of goods received for consumption was $66,670,648, being an increase of $15,442,042. The croakers will have some difficulty in showing from those figures that this country is on the high road to ruin, as so many of them have predicted. Is it any wonder that the people are contented, and the country free from internal dissension?

THE FENIAN MARAUDERS.

The threatened Fenian invasion of the new Province of Manitoba was little more than a day's wonder, and proved to be but a repetition of the previous fiasco. It was believed that the inhabitants of the Province were able enough to take care of themselves, still, as the volunteers sent thither last Summer had been disbanded, it was deemed expedient to get together another force; and in a very short time they were on their way to their destination. The force is quite insignificant in numbers, but doubtless sufficient for the present purpose, seeing that there is little work for armed support. The expedition started from Collingwood several days ago, and made all haste forward, as it was necessary to get through the lakes before frost sets in, which is usually about the first week in November. The Militia Department exhibited the most marvelous celerity on this occasion, and the volunteers were [illegible] so well equipped that it was generally known that the expedition had been decided on. This is a charitable fact bids fair to immortalize the bitterness slow-moving hands of the Department. The discovery of gold on the shore of Lake Shebandowan, right in the track of the expedition, and only forty miles from Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, is creating quite a furor, and were not the season so far advanced there would at once be a rush from this quarter. The men engaged in making the road from Fort William have deserted their work and gone on the hunt after the precious metal. The story of Mallor is likely to be repeated.

A SHAME SUPPOSED DECEIVER.

The controverted election cases will occupy the Courts, or rather it should be said that those of them not already disposed of will come up again during the next two weeks. The Prince Edward case was so bad that the sitting member consented to be unseated on a single point, consequently the charges of bribery and corruption were not inquired into. The most singular decision that has been given is that of Vice-Chancellor STRONG, which unseated Mr. ARNOLD for the North Riding of Simcoe. Not a single instance of undue influence having been proved against him, yet because a brother of the respondent, in conjunction with two other gentlemen, threw a bet in the interest of the other two candidates, hired a railway train to convey persons to the nomination at Bairdie, it was considered a sufficient ground of disqualification, and Mr. ARNOLD has accordingly been unseated. The computation was simply a formal proceeding held a week before the voting for the election. It seems strange how such a thing in this should intimidate an election. Had the train been engaged to carry voters to the respective polling places, the case would have been different. The decision in question looks like stretching a point to establish a precedent.

ANOTHER SHAMY GOVERNMENT TRICK.

The meeting of the Provincial Legislature has heretofore been fixed for the first week in November, but not a word has yet been heard of the new Legislature being called together. There is a good deal of speculation indulged in with respect to the probable strength of parties in the Assembly. The election of Speaker will determine the matter, and rumor says that the Premier has made "choice of an opponent to fill the chair." Both sides look for a triumph, and although the opposition claimed to be in the majority, they were not so nervous to the controverted elections being taken up. The unseating of four or five members will make some difference, and the Premier may not, after all, be so anxious to elect a Speaker from his own ranks. The delay in calling the Legislature together has some significance in it. It is scarcely probable that either party will be able to carry on the Government as the present House is constituted.

THE GOLD PROVINCES ASKING TO BE PAID.

The Province of New-Brunswick is about to prefer a demand for an additional subsidy from the General Government, and a deputation has already been at Ottawa, pressing their claim upon the Ministry. The subject is expected to come up in the next session, and if it does it will cause a lively excitement, for there seems to be a determination on the part of Ontario to resist all further demands of the kind upon the public treasury. Nova Scotia obtained all it asked, and was silenced, and New-Brunswick thinks it has an equal right, as it certainly has, to make a similar demand. If there is no other mode of making the Lower Provinces satisfied with confederation, it will become an expensive business to purchase their silence.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS GONE.

Two noted characters have just passed away. Hon. L. J. PAPINEAU and Chief-Justice ARCHER. The former was the leader of the rebellion in Lower Canada, and the latter had held several important positions in the Government. Both were more conspicuous than able, yet they were men of considerable mark, and filled prominent places in the political history of the country.

BELGIUM.

The Investigation into the Question of Annexation to France.

The project of M. DE LESSINES was translated and summarized, in part, in the TIMES of Tuesday. The *Independance Belge* has now published the concluding extracts from M. Lessines' *mémoire*—the chapter headed "Methods to be employed to obtain the election of NAPOLEON III. as King of the Belgians." The writer disapproves a forcible annexation—"If the Emperor is desirous of ephemeral glory let him make Belgium. If he wishes to keep it, to make his country serve as an eternal barrier for his dynasty, let him take the country without giving it the same institutions as France possesses. I will add, that a coup d'état, attempted at Paris by the Demagogy, should cause the throne of NAPOLEON III. or of his son to tremble, the revolution would infallibly extend to Belgium if it had been purely annexed, but if Belgium is simply governed by the BONAPARTE family, governed in the name and principles dear to its heart, and by a Prince whom it loves, it will remain faithful, and become a fortress in which the Emperor-King can await the end of the revolution and prepare the means for his return." The *Independance* says that some of the means suggested are corruption and affability. M. DE LESSINES recommends the Emperor to have all those who attack the Empire prosecuted, but a pardon then afterwards to accident their pardon. The journalists once let off will not recommence their attacks, or they would be starved. The Empress is advised to give large orders for Brussels and Mechlins lace. Decorations, too, must be given freely, and invitations to the Tuileries sent to the principal land-owners, officers of the Garde Civique, and notabilities. The writer of the *mémoire* then proceeds to mentions the various newspapers published in the towns of Belgium, and gives a succinct history of each, describing its editor and proprietors, their characters and careers. Of the *Independance Belge* itself, it is said that it is a "Liberal venal paper, but bought abroad." Our correspondent is described as a vain man with many decorations, writes with facility, wishes to appear a man of convictions." The *Independance* denounces these "calumnious imputations" levelled against its staff, and gives examples of similar criticisms passed upon the conductors of all the principal Belgian newspapers. After this branch of the subject has been disposed of, the *mémoire* goes on to remark that when "one is the successor of the greatest historic figure of modern times, when one is NAPOLEON III., when one has had the advantage of having been able during an active youth to exhibit all the energy and intelligence of a man who would have attracted attention in any sphere, when by the force of energy, courage and fast one has reconquered the first throne of the world—a man may well hope, in spite of many obstacles, of errors or misfortunes, to place upon his head a crown which only requires taking." The *Independance* observes that the fruit was riper than the Emperor could have hoped for. According to LESSINES, even the King himself was open to purchase. "By a prudent course of policy the King, who meets among his familiars with nothing but the coarseness of weak and worthless men—this King may be brought into frequent communication with the Emperor, may be flattered, over-reached, and, one day, tempted by brilliant offers of money, may be induced to lay down the Crown in favor of the Emperor. And if midnight wishes can do much, should not be sufficient with him, then force must be employed. An appeal must be made to a Chamber elected by compulsory vote with the concurrence of the Camelots. If all these ideas were accepted and adopted by the Emperor before five years have elapsed, he will be King of Belgium; and his Imperial Highness will be in possession of his post as Viceroy. But nothing should be neglected. It must be borne in mind that the inconsiderate character of the French is most prejudicial to the designs of the Emperor in respect of Belgium. To conquer Belgium, the Emperor does not want Frenchmen." Thus ends the chapter," says the *Independance*. "Our readers may not be unwilling to learn the ideas of Lessines as to the public institutions of the kingdom of Belgium governed by the NAPOLEONS, of the "benefits for Belgium through being governed by the imperial family of France," and even "of the Frenchmen well disposed toward Belgium who might be employed with a view to bring about the transfer of the Crown to the Emperor. Let us confine ourselves, in conclusion, to pointing out among the proposed institutions a restriction of the right of meeting, the prohibition of Masonic lodges, the University of Louvain—which recalls the ancient glory of Belgium—maintained, as well as freedom of instruction, the University of Ghent suppressed as a nursery of Free-masonry. We will also quote this extract: "Marshal FOREY, of whom Belgium speaks most favorably to Marshal BAZAINE, who sustained the throne of MAXIMILIAN, husband of the Princess CHARLOTTE, who, let us observe, is the only popular member of the Royal family, because she has responded to the secret aspirations of Belgium by passing after each other ventures with Marshal FOREY, young soldiers. The mass serve coincides with the cry, 'Vive l'Empereur NAPOLEON III., King of the Belgians!' and this is the *mémoire* which NAPOLEON III. sanctioned and accepted after having received the confidences of the author. This is what he carefully placed among his most valued archives. He was anxious to obtain information respecting the position of the author of this ignoble document. Our readers are disgusted; the Emperor was charmed."

PHASES OF CITY LIFE.

The Organ-Grinder and Chestnut-Vendor—The Musician Transformed into the Peddler—How They Live and Where—A True and Touching Incident—An Appeal to Their Humanity.

It may perhaps be a matter of not a little curiosity among many where all the Italian organ-grinders vanish to at the season of the year. Those at all curious upon the subject have only to look about them, and upon almost every street-corner they will discover behind a chestnut-stand the same dark-complexioned, black-haired individual, in the same tattered hat and relvaious small clothes, who was wont to interrupt the quietude of his Summer evenings in grinding out in dolorful strains some hackneyed air from Norma, Traviata, or other opera equally as well known. These Italians for the most part represent the same towns here that they did in Italy, and are most as they were there, but a slight remove from the lazzaroni. Too lazy to work, and awed by the law from the commission of theft, they invariably adopt the lightest occupation wherewith to gain a subsistence so scanty that had they not been accustomed to the severest deprivations from infancy, their systems would refuse to be nourished by food that an Irish navvy would shrink from with abhorrence. Hundreds of exemplars Italians flock to New-York annually, and rarely wander far from its limits. Arriving in the great City, they at once resume the occupation which they pursued in Florence, or Naples, in Turin or Rome, and provide themselves with a hand-organ usual from one street to another in quest of nominal earnings, and the curious children of the broken climes, from whom they receive annually the larger proportion of their gains. In Baxter-street, and the surrounding precincts, they have their generable lodgings, always teeming with filth. These abodes are generally rented by Jews, who occupy the front and lower portion of the building; the negroes and Chinamen inhabit the upper stories, while the Italian, apparently more degraded and poverty-stricken than any of these, is consigned to the rear building, and not infrequently in the very topmost story of that.

In Chatham-square is a hand-organ manufacturer and importer of Italian and Paris instruments, where all an Italian are to be seen at least a sketch of the makers, at various stages of construction, and fully as many more ready to have their cranks turned by some newly-arrived son of fair Italia. The lowest prices asked for the organs are $100, $125, and $150, according to the number of tunes that can be extracted from them. The sonorous cries with which the man at the crank is enabled to grind out "Il Balilla" or "Captain Jenks," and the fetch, are also valuable considerations, which, of course, must be paid for. GUERRERA or GIOVANNI lands in New-York, and straight to the Italian settlement in Baxter-street he goes, where, for a trifle, he hires an organ from some retired musician and commences his old business with the only difference of new surroundings. After awhile Guerrera has accumulated enough to pay for his hand half of organ, and straight way he goes to his friend, the Chatham-square manufacturer, who is quite willing to allow the rising musician an organ upon half payment, with the stipulation that a certain portion of his weekly earnings are employed in liquidating the indebtedness for the other half of his organ. In this way Guerrera is in time the owner of his musical instruments, and, if he is of all ambitious, will soon afterward number a monkey among his goods and chattels. The organ-grinder now considers his fortune as made. He is perfectly contented, he has no higher aspirations, though he absolutely leads a life of abject misery without being at all conscious of the fact.

The writer a few days ago visited the wife of a retired organ-grinder, or, rather, an organ-grinder who had been promoted, not through his own exertions, to the dignity of tobacco in a Sixth Ward beer-shop. The woman said that she used to go out and sing with her husband, and that they generally made enough to live on. "Some days," she said, "it would rain, and then it was very bad for the old man and me; and again you got played out, and then the singing wasn't so good; besides, you can't sing more than two or three hours in the pleasant-like. Some places the people would make me sing again; then they would give me a stamp. I was young and good-looking then; anyhow, Sis, that had a mighty deal to do with it, though they do say I was a singer. Water used, my man and myself, must to go mostly among the poor working folks, 'cause they likes our music, you know. We would go out along the streets, and pick up a penny here and there; but when we've used to go up among the gentlemen's houses, we've could go half way up the street, you see, before we've could see anybody. Many's time we've would come home with empty; and many's time we've would come home with nuthing at all—fusty-like, you see, and man hain't so lucky, Sis. We've, my man and myself, used to let a poor cripple fellow have our horgan the days we've did'nt go out. He used to have an old father, who's allers sittin', to look after and feed, and many's time the cripple didn't make enough to pay a bit of bread. Then my old man would sometimes resume, have been made so by the life of beggary and oppression they have been forced to lead in Europe, and when they come to this country they are either too ignorant even to appreciate the advantages set before them, or too lazy to avail themselves of them. They when usually turned upon them, they are the most harmless of inoffensive harmless people, cubtantly roaming the streets of New-York, and are a class worthy of the most thoughtful attention. In considering them and their children, the dregs of Southern Europe must be passed in review, with each drop a music equalled reflection upon the abnormal scene and the anomaly of a community that has dealt so much better with so many other difficult problems that it should be thoroughly ashamed of its ill success in reforming a class of its population that is daily breeding vice by inculcating indolence among the offspring that class is rearing amid the slums.

As stated in the commencement of this article the organ-grinder at the first cool blast of October discards his load of boxed-up opera, and appears upon the street corners a full-blown chestnut vendor. There, about the time large Sam Jan he can listlessly chipping away at his stock of chestnuts, preparing them for the charcoal furnace that stands at his side. He seems to be perfect

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Cost of Public Buildings in Washington and New-York.

Modification of the President's Kuklux Proclamation.

The Government Investigating Another Bounty Fraud.

General Sheridan's Report of His Chicago Administration.

Sixty-Three Thousand Persons Still Receiving Aid.

Severe Fighting with Rebels at Buena Vista, Mexico.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The National Capitol and the New-York Court-House—A Striking Contrast—Redeeming Fractional Currency—Going Home to Vote—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The new extension to the Government Printing-office is one of the few buildings erected within the estimates of the architect. Last Spring Congress appropriated, in accordance with estimates by Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, Architect of the Capitol, $45,000 for this extension. It has been put up and fully completed under the supervision of Mr. CLARKE. The plans on which the estimates were made have been fully carried out, and some $8,000 worth of work has been done additional to those plans, and there remains of the appropriation $5,000 which can be conveyed back into the Treasury. This is an instance of the use of money by honest officers. The whole amount expended on the Capitol building for repairs during the present year is less than $60,000. This, besides paying for the regular annual repairs has put down a new floor in the Representatives' Chamber, and remodeled all the heat and ventilation flues of the same hall, has widened the narrow passages between the two wings, renovated the old Representatives' Hall, and bought a new engine and two huge exhaust fans for improving the ventilation of the Hall of Representatives, besides other less important extraordinary repairs. In this connection it may be interesting to note that the two extensions of the Capitol building and the new dome, although built at the time of the very highest prices of labor and material, cost less than the New-York Court-house up to the present time, and either wing is larger than the Court-house. The new floor of the House is arranged for the accommodation of 300 members, if the number of representatives should be increased to that extent.

PERSONAL.

Secretary DELANO gave a dinner to-night in compliment to GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, President of the Civil Service Commission. Among the invited guests were Senator SCOTT, Ex-Senator CATTELL and Col. COX, of the Commission; Postmaster-General CRESWELL, BLACQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister; Judge SWAYNE, Solicitor-General BRISTOW, Prof. HILGARD, of the Coast Survey, and CUNINGHAM NICHOLS, Esq., of New-York. Capt. HOOPER, Delegate in Congress from Utah Territory, arrived here late last evening. He positively denies the report that he comes to induce the Administration to arrest the proceedings now going on in his Territory, and says he shall not see the President unless the latter sends for him. He is here to secure Winter quarters for the session, and will return to Utah before the session begins.

MUTILATED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is of the opinion that the slow manner in which mutilated fractional currency comes in for redemption is in a measure owing to the fact that the express company charges as much for the transmission of one dollar as for one thousand. He has, therefore, addressed a letter to the agent of Adams Express Company, at Baltimore, requesting the Company to fix pro rata rates for smaller amounts, say for $100 and under, and for fractional amounts in excess of $1,000.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

A large number of New-York and New-Jersey people will leave here to-morrow to attend the elections in their respective States. Among those who go are Secretary FISH, Treasurer SPINNER, Senator CATTELL, and scores of clerks from the several departments.

FORERUNNERS OF THE COMING SESSION.

The Senate Finance Committee, in accordance with the authority given it by a resolution of the Senate last session to sit during the recess, meets at the rooms of the Committee in the Capitol on Tuesday next. The work of the Committee was divided among the several members, a particular subject of taxation and revenue to each, and doubtless the presentation and examination of the individual reports will be the first to occupy the attention of the Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

Judge RICHARDSON, in a letter to a gentleman connected with the Treasury Department, dated London, Oct. 21, says:

"I am surprised to see that some of the papers assert that I have written home despondingly, and that the loan will be a failure; that the syndicate will collapse, and that I am frightened, &c. All such reports are entirely false, and without the least foundation. The whole business here will be a complete success. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., and other members of the syndicate are doing everything strictly in accordance with their agreement. The bonds are being delivered as fast as practicable, and much more rapidly than either they or I had any reason to suppose they would be. There is no embarrassment, no wavering, no dissatisfaction of any kind whatever, and everything goes on with perfect ease and without giving rise to a single doubt that by the first week in December we shall have the transaction brought to a close in exact accordance with the original negotiation, and without disturbing the money market or the regular business of any banking house in the least."

APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon WM. M. WOOD, late Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the army, but now retired, has been appointed Inspector-General of fleets and hospitals. GEO. W. GRIFFIN, of Kentucky, has been appointed United States Consul at Copenhagen.

SOUTHERN MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Col. M. LARUE HARRISON, special agent of the Post-office Department for Arkansas, has been detailed for inspection and examination of the money-order offices of the Southern States.

ANOTHER BOUNTY FRAUD DISCOVERED.

The Interior Department and Department of Public Justice are now engaged in investigating the charges against Judge J. W. WRIGHT, of this city, formerly of Indiana, in relation to the collection of bounties and pensions due the Indian soldiers of the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole nations who served on the frontier during the rebellion. It is said the alleged frauds amount to nearly $400,000, and that some of the checks issued by the Pay-master-General in each case to the order of the soldiers for $100 each, were cashed by the Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York upon the indorsement of dead soldiers' names, and J. W. WRIGHT and his agents. Representatives of the Indian soldiers came to this city some time ago, and laid their grievances before Secretary DELANO, who at once ordered a commission of investigation. This Committee is now in the Cherokee Nation. Mayor CHASE is now in Washington, at the instance of the Government, to aid in bringing the guilty parties to justice.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAM-BOATS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, after a session of four weeks, adjourned *sine die* today. The Secretary of the Treasury has approved of what they have done, which consists of the designation of different kinds of life-saving apparatus, such as boats, rafts, &c., amendments to the rules and the adoption of additional rules, and several resolutions of instructions to be observed by local inspectors, all having in view the strict enforcement of the law. The Board by their action on the various matters before them, also endeavored to protect the owners of steam-boats against monopolists, by declining to discriminate in favor of any particular patents as the best to be used on such vessels, but asserting general and special requirements as applicable to all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

CHICAGO.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's Report to the General of the Army—Gen. Sherman's Indorsement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Some of the papers and people at Chicago, since the unfortunate shooting of Col. GROSVENOR, have sought to throw some blame for the action of the regiment of volunteers upon Gen. SHERIDAN. Such criticism casts a very unjust reflection upon that officer, as his action, under all circumstances, was prompt, efficient and generous; and however much the citizens of Chicago may not wish to publicly admit that the presence of troops is still necessary, the fact that they privately ask for them shows their confidence in Gen. SHERIDAN. The following is Gen. SHERIDAN'S official report of his action at Chicago:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1871.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The disorganized condition of affairs in this city produced by and immediately following the late fire, induced the city authorities to ask for assistance from the military forces, as shown by the Mayor's proclamation of Oct. 11, 1871. [Copy herewith, marked A.] To protect the public interests, entrusted to me by the Mayor's proclamation, I called to this city Companies A and K of the Ninth Infantry, from Omaha; Companies A, H and K of the Fifth Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, Company I, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Scott, and accepted the kind offer of Major-Gen. HALLECK to send to me Companies F, H and K, of the Fourth, and Company E of the Sixteenth Infantry, from Kentucky. I also, with the approbation of the Mayor, called into the service of the City of Chicago, a regiment of volunteers for twenty days. [Copy of this call inclosed herewith marked B.] These troops, both regulars and volunteers, were actively engaged during their service here in protecting the treasure in the burnt district, guarding the unburnt district from disorders and danger by further fires, and in protecting the store-houses, depots and sub-depots of supplies established for the relief of the sufferers from the fire. These duties were terminated on the 23d inst., as shown by letters herewith (marked C, D and E,) and on the 24th inst. the regulars started to their respective stations and the volunteers were discharged as shown by special order No. 76, and general order No. 6 from these head-quarters. [Copies herewith.] It is proper to mention that these volunteers were not taken into the service of the United States, and no orders, agreements, or promises were made giving them any claims against the United States for the services rendered.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General United States Army Commanding.

Gen. SHERMAN submitted the foregoing report to the Secretary of War, with the following emphatic endorsement:

The extraordinary circumstances attending the great fire in Chicago, made it eminently proper that Gen. SHERIDAN should exercise the influence, authority, and power he did on the universal appeal of a ruined and distressed people, backed by their civil agents, who were powerless for good. The very moment that the civil authorities felt able to resume their functions Gen. SHERIDAN ceased to exercise authority and the United States troops returned to their respective stations. Gen. SHERIDAN'S course is fully approved.
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Sixty-Three Thousand Still Receiving Aid—Montreal Donations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The number of destitute victims of the late fire now receiving aid from the Relief Society has considerably decreased, owing to the fact that many are securing employment at good wages. The number of families now receiving aid from the Society is about 14,000, or 63,000 persons, including men, women, and children. Montreal has sent over $102,000 in gold for the relief of Chicago, beside large quantities of provisions, clothing, &c.

THE INDIANS.

Injustice to the Osages in Kansas—The Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—FRANCIS T. KING, member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, and Mr. GIBSON, agent for the Osage Indians, had, today, separate interviews with the Secretary of the Interior and President GRANT, also with the Board of Indian Commissioners, on the subject of the present condition of the Osage Indians. Agent GIBSON represents that there are over 800 white trespassers from Kansas on the new Osage Reservation, which was recently set apart for these Indians, by the Government, under the most solemn pledges that white intruders should be kept away, the Indians having been forced to sell their lands in Kansas about a year ago, owing to similar encroachments. The surveyors recently sent there by the Government to fix the line of ninety-six degrees, immediately out of which their new reservation is located, make the line four miles west of the previous official surveys, by which the choicest lands in the valley of the Cana River will be taken from the Osages, thus pushing these Indians upon a mountainous region which is worthless for agricultural purposes. The Administration has directed that for the present the Indians shall not be disturbed; that ample measures shall be taken for their protection, and their rights under the new treaty fully secured to them.

Recently the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, among them those of Col. TAPPAN, Col. H. A. CLUNE, the present Chief Clerk of the Bureau, and Gen. F. A. WALKER, the Chief of the Census Bureau. The last-named is now on a special mission to the Indian country.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved slowly north-eastward to the middle and east Atlantic coast. Clear weather has generally prevailed north and east of Virginia, but cloudiness is now reported from Pennsylvania south and west. The cloudiness in the Southern and Gulf States has continued during the day with rain. A small area of low pressure exists in Iowa, with southerly winds on Lake Michigan and northerly winds in the north-west. Cloud and rain are reported from California and Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloud and rain will probably extend, on Saturday, north-eastward to New-York, with partially cloudy and threatening weather in New-England Saturday night; clearing and clear weather prevail west of Alabama; low barometer move into Michigan, with south-westerly winds from Illinois to Lake Huron, and north-east winds on Lake Superior; southerly winds prevail with cloud on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts to-night.

Attempt to Lynch a Prisoner in Jeffersonville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Last night a mob collected about the jail in Jeffersonville, Ind., with the intention of lynching a negro named JOHN WASHINGTON, who attempted to outrage a little white girl, and whose father died from the excitement caused by the assault. The prisoner was slipped out by the back way and conveyed to the State Prison, learning which the mob dispersed. This morning the prisoner was taken to the jail in Charleston, Ind.

MEXICO.

Severe Fighting at Buena Vista—Carrillo Forced to Retreat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The *Picayune* has the following special dispatch:

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 30.—Gen. TREVINO, when last heard from, was at San Gregorio, with over 2,000 men. His cavalry, under MARTINEZ, stationed at Buena Vista, had a severe encounter with Gen. CARRILLO. MARTINEZ was wounded, but CARRILLO lost a portion of his train and was compelled to fall back.

UTAH.

Unlicensed Grog-Shops in Salt Lake—High Freight Rates for Ores—No Trace of Brigham.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 3.—The Police today made a descent upon several drinking-saloons for selling liquor without having paid the municipal license. The places were closed up and the proprietors summoned to appear to-morrow before Police Judge CLINTON. There is great indignation among miners and mine-owners in regard to the high freight tariffs on the Union Pacific Railroad. Hundreds of freight-cars run East empty every day rather than carry the ores of Utah at any profit to shippers. No more arrests have been made here, and there is not the slightest apprehension of trouble. Nothing was heard from BRIGHAM YOUNG today, or from Apostle HYDE.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature Recognizes Gov. Bullock's Successor—A Special Election in December.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—The Georgia Legislature transacted important business today. It recognized BENJ. CONLEY (Republican) as acting Governor. A bill for a special election for Governor in December was introduced. A resolution was passed denying Gov. BULLOCK'S allegations that the Assembly meant to impeach him without investigation, and that the people did not respect the Constitution and recognize the results of the war.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Don Giovanni" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of a very fashionable audience. The recital was smooth, and worthy of a season of Italian opera likely to be remembered for performances of general excellence as well as for representations relying upon one or two artists for effectiveness. Yesterday's rehearsal is to be mentioned among the entertainments first referred to. There is not a weak bar of music in "Don Giovanni," nor a part unsuited to a great singer and actor. Hence the difficulty of producing special impressions at particular stages of the story. Many Italian operas are given life by two or three numbers, themselves of doubtful merit, but striking when contrasted with the remainder of the score. Who will undertake, however, to dismiss from consideration with a reference to three or four airs, MOZART'S immortal work? Passages of the interpretation enjoyed last night were of course superior to others, but it is no slight compliment to say that the whole composition was rendered with most satisfactory results. Mlle. NILSSON'S contribution to the recital does not call for the extended notice that lady's artistic efforts usually demand and receive. Versatility is more often spoken of in connection with performers than it is really exhibited. We are not surprised, therefore, that Mlle. NILSSON, whose *Ophelia*, *Desdemona* and *Marguerite* are pictures which will never be forgotten for power and finish, finds the transition from tragedy to comedy rather trying. Her *Zerlina* fascinates not merely *Masetto*, but the entire audience; it is not, it must be said, the *Zerlina* whom the composer and librettist had in view. That Mlle. NILSSON'S singing could hardly be improved upon is a more pleasant fact. She delivered "Batti, batti," with a great deal of expressiveness, though its effect would have been heightened by a little more animation in the allegro; and "Vedrai, carino," with infinite tenderness and grace; the last-named was the only piece encored during the evening. Mlle. CORANI'S *Donna Anna* must be cited as the one mediocre performance. Mlle. CORANI has culture and experience, but her voice is worn, and her tones have a continual tendency to flatten. We are sorry that Mlle. CORANI'S debut should have to be written of coldly, but we are bound to say that the defects of her vocalization utterly spoiled the sestett. Her own aria, "Crudele," could not be awaited with much interest thereafter. Mlle. DUVAL, as *Donna Elvira*, augmented largely the good opinion of her resources and art, uttered after her first hearing in "Il Barbiere." Mlle. DUVAL is young and comely; her organ is fresh, her intonation true, her execution facile and correct. It may be claimed that she is not fitted to cope with the conventional *Donna Elvira*, but her share in last evening's labors strengthened materially her position. The artists, besides those already alluded to, were Signori BRIGNOLI and RONCONI, MM. JAMET and BARRE, and Herr HERMANNS. M. JAMET'S *Leporello* was the best defined, most consistent, and most elaborate characterization of the night. Perhaps M. JAMET'S acting would have gained by absolute freedom from a certain dignity noticeable in all his rôles, but we could not look for a more intelligent, spirited and artistic sketch, vocally as well as histrionically. M. BARRE'S gifts are so small that we much fear he will never become a favorite with a general audience. Yet M. BARRE as *Don Giovanni* proved himself a skilled singer, and his serenade may be pointed out, amid much that was very praiseworthy, as an evidence of study and taste. Signor BRIGNOLI sang deliciously "Il mio tesoro," and acquitted himself of what remained of his task with an indifference to circumstances more startling even, in the first duet with *Donna Anna*, than his admirers have become accustomed to. Signor RONCONI'S *Masetto* can only be alluded to as full of humor, not always—as those who watched his by-play and by-words can testify—of the most delicate kind. Herr HERMANNS was an impressive *Commendatore*.—At the matinée today, "Marta" will be the opera.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gen. J. R. BACHELDER, of Readville, Me., dropped dead while conversing with a friend yesterday morning.

AUSTIN PIERCE, aged thirty-four, was killed, on Thursday, in crossing the Fitchburg Railroad track at Somerville.

The trial of MICHAEL HOWARD, at Portsmouth, N. H., for the murder of DANIEL CRONAN, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The Bank of England made no change in its scale in its rate of interest at the meeting of the Governors on Thursday.

CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, a Dane, was shot dead by a worthless fellow named BENJAMIN REED, at Nevada City on Thursday. REED was arrested.

Mr. CARDOZA, the colored Secretary of State of South Carolina, has resigned to accept a Professorship in Howard University, at Washington.

A Poughkeepsie dispatch says: The water was very low in the Hudson on Thursday. Yesterday several vessels ran aground on the flats.

The preparations for the State Agricultural Fair at Columbia, S. C., are nearly completed. The Fair will open on the 6th and close on the 11th inst.

A fire in Cranston, R. I., on Thursday night, destroyed a barn belonging to OBIAS TILLINGHAST, with eleven cows and forty-five tons of hay.

STEPHEN WATERMAN, a cotton dealer in Providence, R. I., and a member of the City Council and State Legislature, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

The fishing schooner *D. E. Woodbury*, Capt. GRAY, of Gloucester, was seized, Oct. 27, by the United States revenue-cutter *Dobbin*, for smuggling gin into Castine, Me., from Halifax, N. S.

Dr. KING, of the United States Navy, accused of the murder of Chief Engineer KELLOGG, United States Navy, at Key West, last Winter, was tried in Manatee County, Florida, and acquitted, yesterday.

BROOKLYN AROUSED.

Grand Mass-Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Attorney-General Akerman, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy and Others—Letters from Senators Fenton and Conkling and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

An immense mass-meeting of the Republicans of Brooklyn was held last evening at the Academy of Music. This was intended to be the last grand rally before the election, and the Republicans turned out in goodly numbers. On the stage were the following prominent gentlemen: A. A. Low, Wm. H. Lyon, R. Cornell White, H. W. Sage, H. B. Claflin, L. S. Burnham, A. D. Wheelock, John F. Henry, Samuel Hutchinson, R. L. Sanderson, Isaac Bowen, Francis Polker, S. B. Duryea, George Ricard, Burdett Stryker, Chas. Fowler, Benjamin Cornwell, Daniel Maujer, Hugh Allen, John E. Cammeyer, James E. Kelsey, E. J. Whitlock, A. P. Higgins, Cyrus B. Smith, T. H. Thorpe, George W. Wyndgate, William L. B. Steers, Sigismund Kauffman, Gravett Bergen, W. W. Goodrich, Burdett Stryker, J. J. Studwell, H. D. Morgan, James A. Van Brunt, J. Carson Brevoort, Chauncey Perry, Gen. James Jourdan, Gen. Catlin, and others.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. JAMES JOURDAN, who nominated Hon. BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN for Chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. SILLIMAN briefly thanked the audience, and introduced Gen. CATLIN, who read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. He also read the following letters from Senator CONKLING, Senator FENTON and Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS:

LETTER FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

UTICA, Nov. 1, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: On reaching home this evening I find your letter inviting me to speak to the Republicans of Brooklyn on Friday. I should like to come and give my voice in support of that union of sentiment and of action in which the true men of Kings County have merged the differences of the past. You are to meet as Republicans, and it is in that character I would speak to you, for I am more and more convinced that it is to the Republican Party in the State as in the nation, that men must look for thorough, lasting purity in public affairs. Every day makes it more and more apparent that individual Democratic leaders who are sincerely co-operating in works of reform are to have little permanent following in their own party. Democrats who have held themselves out as earnest and courageous Anti-Tammany men are sedulously nursing the Democratic organization, seeking to turn everything to party account, and striving to create diversions for the benefit of the very interest which few are shameless enough now openly to defend. It is easy to foresee that Republicans who have laid aside party for the time being, in the hope of reciprocal action by Democrats, will be much disappointed in the end; yet I would do nothing to discourage the support of an honest Democrat, in any case where in that way a blow can be struck at corruption. Eventually, however, the Republican Party will prove the instrument of regenerating the government of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as of the State. Let us hold fast, therefore, as Republicans, for except we abide in the ship we shall not be saved. The difference between the two parties is inherent, and seems to be indelible. Every occasion, sooner or later, brings it out. Whether the test be loyalty in war or honesty in peace, the great body of the Republican Party will not tolerate or permit treason to sound principle. Recent incidents throw a broad light on the opposite nature and composition of these organizations. Some time ago it was discovered that HODGE, a pay-master, for whom the National Government was answerable, had embezzled a fraction of $1,000,000. Weeks before the crime of HODGE came to light, every one knew that certain men, TWEED among them, had embezzled, not a fraction of $1,000,000, but the whole of many millions. HODGE was seized, hurried to a dungeon, accused, tried, condemned, sentenced, the doors of the Penitentiary have closed behind him for ten years, and his wife and children, stripped of all by the hand of the Government, are beggars and outcasts.

Such is the story, such the doom, of young HODGE, the Republican culprit. What is the story and the doom of TWEED? Rolling in wealth, and holding several offices, he goes not to prison, but to the Senate. No criminal prosecution has been even commenced against him, but the Democratic Party again nominates TWEED and his fellows for the Legislature. The contrast of these two cases, is not between HODGE and TWEED, but between the order of things these two men represent. The cure of some of the wounds which decency is receiving just now, may yet be found in expelling men from the Senate and the Assembly; and for this reason among others I conjure you all to contribute, from Kings County every firm incorruptible man who can be elected to either House. The prospect in the State grows bright, and a full vote and a fair count will surely give us a great victory. Regretting that I cannot be with you, I am your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

Hon. S. B. DUTCHER, Gen. CATLIN, and others, Committee, Brooklyn.

LETTER FROM SENATOR FENTON.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 28, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have felt obliged to decline all invitations to go abroad during the canvass, and to confine myself to due speech at my own home. Thanking you for polite request to be with you on the evening of Nov. 1, I remain very truly yours,
R. E. FENTON.

Gen. J. S. CATLIN, Corresponding Secretary, &c., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that it was not in my power to attend and address the ratification meeting to be held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to-night, as your committee did me the honor to invite me to do. There is, however, little need of speakers, or of speech, in the presence of the appalling facts which exhibit the shocking municipal misrule under which the free people of these devoted Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are being fleeced of their daily earnings, and robbed of the property they may have been fortunate enough to have laid by for a rainy day. I confess to a new shock of indignation and dismay, when I read the severe and unflinching exposure of the fraud and rapine which now rule in Brooklyn, which your papers are pressing upon the public intelligence and public conscience. I thought we had "supped full of horrors" in New-York, but you seem to have as heavy a load of wickedness on your side of the river as we have on ours. I firmly believe that the people are now thoroughly aroused, and that they mean, like a law-abiding people, as they are, to exercise their rights at the polls, and, obtaining them, to insist upon their rights in the Courts and before the Legislature, and to the bitter end of the punishment of all rascals in office, "without distinction of party."

In case, however, this aroused and wrathful people are denied or defrauded of the exercise of their right of suffrage at the coming election, by false voting or false counting of votes, I have not the least idea that the matter will end there. This is a justice-loving and a liberty-loving people, as well as a law-abiding people, and we are quite likely to demand of the bold, bad men that shall have perpetrated the threatened violence to the suffrage, an open and peremptory settlement of their crimes, without prevarication or delay. I am quite sure that you will be able to concentrate your votes against your Ring, as we have done against ours, and that you understand, as we do, that on the Senators and Assemblymen the hope of protection of property and common right, the hope of punishment of these monstrous crimes, and of the restoration of capacity and honest purpose in the State and City Governments, wholly depends. The steps already gained by the people in this civic revolution are immense. The rascals are detected, their crimes and the methods of them demonstrated, the frivolous embarrassments of party or personal entanglements are cast aside, and the plain issue made that only the knaves vote for the knaves, and the count is at last to be made, in open day, as to which side, the right or the wicked, shall prevail. We hope everything from you on Tuesday next. We implore you to waste no strength in divisions between sections and candidates, and we anticipate a hearty congratulation with you, and all honest men throughout the State, on the victory which shall save us from shame and ruin.

I am, yours very truly, WM. M. EVARTS.

T. C. CATLIN, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney-General of the United States, who addressed the audience at some length. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would scarcely become me, a resident of another State, to enter into an extended discussion of the local politics of New-York, but I cannot forbear saying that I have the sympathy which all honest men in all parts of the country must feel, for the honest men of the City of New-York and the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York in their conflict with adroit and expert and audacious corruption. Wishing you success in that conflict, the success which belongs to a right cause bravely sustained, I pass from that to other topics of a more general nature, even if of less immediate local interest. Your vote next Tuesday will be taken to some extent as an expression of your judgment upon the general policy of the country. The National Administration is at all times in this country before the people for scrutiny and for judgment. If that scrutiny shows worthiness, the judgment should be favorable; if that scrutiny shows unworthiness, the judgment should be unfavorable. You have given to your national legislators and to your national administrators a high public trust, and the manner in which they have discharged that trust is always open to your criticism. It has been intimated to me that I might perhaps occupy your time this evening with a discussion of the relations of the general Administration of this country to the part of the country in which I reside, to wit, the Southern States. There are questions of national policy which are of peculiar general interest; there are questions of national policy which are of peculiar local interest. In eleven States of this Union, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee, there are nearly ten millions of people. In the States of Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Missouri there are four millions of people. Among the questions in which you, as citizens of the United States feel a general interest, are the questions of finance, of taxation, in the early or the protracted payment of the national debt, of national expenditures, of the adjustment of the tariff, of civil service, of currency—these questions are felt to be of trifling concern, and will control no votes by the voting population of that ten millions of people in the eleven States I first enumerated, and put few votes among the voting population of that four millions of people in the four States which I have named. The war having swept away the State Governments of the South, the war having broken down the attempted insurrection against the United States and the attempted dismemberment of the country there were two questions of interest, two desirable objects to the thoughtful Southern mind. One of these was how to harmonize the South with the National Government and the rest of the country; the other was how to harmonize the two races of the South. The first question, it seems to me, for the intelligent people of the South, would be to open their eyes candidly and honestly to the situation, and it would be susceptible of an easy solution. Their struggle having failed, they having professed to having given it up, were bound in honor and in good citizenship to give it up, thoroughly and heartily. It was their duty, having professed to surrender all that was involved. [Applause.] If they surrendered the doctrine of secession they were bound, also, to abandon the whole brood of political ideas out of which secession sprung. If they in good faith had given up slavery, they were bound to give up all the incidentals; they were bound to give up not only the effect of slavery but its modes of thought, its rules of constitutional interpretations, its theory of political cast on which they rested and by which it was fortified. [Applause.] Mr. AKERMAN continued to observe that the insurrection deprived them of all political affiliations, and as its suppression was due to the Republican Party, they were responsible for its crimes or its glory. The speaker referred to the act repealing slavery and the conduct of the negro population during the war, remarking that, though to an extent intoxicated with delight at their freedom, they never violated the laws, but acted with devotion and loyalty to the country and their masters. He touched upon the war of races, which this revolution in the condition of the colored population would be supposed to create, and next adverted at length and with much power, to the Kuklux outrages in the South, and the action of the Federal Government for their suppression. He concluded by asserting that the colored citizens, by their conduct in the future as in the past, would show how deserving they were of the rights of citizenship, and by their faithfulness to their principles would elevate themselves and the national generally.

When Gen. AKERMAN had concluded Gen. CATLIN read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The civil institutions of our Republic rest upon the intelligence, freedom and virtue of the people; and their maintenance and vigor depend upon the constant activity and jealous watchfulness over every Department of the Government by our citizens and their resolute will that the making and the administration of the laws of the land shall be intrusted to capable, honest and faithful men only; and,

Whereas, The Republican Party arose out of a public demand for a fuller, more faithful and hearty realization of these truths, and the great fundamental principles of our Government; and,

Whereas, In the faithful performance of its political principles, the Republican Party carried through the war of the rebellion, and simultaneously overthrew the two great national evils which plagued the State, viz.: Slavery and the Democratic Party; and,

Whereas, The Republican Party has always been, is now, and ever will be, in principle and action, unchangeably opposed to all manner of fraud and corruption in political office, whether National, State, or local, and demands of every man to whom public official duties are intrusted, honest, faithful and capable performance thereof, and an open and rigorous accountability to the people of his acts; and

Whereas, The imperiled disgrace which has fallen on the American people by stupendous official corruption and the robbery of the public Treasury in the City of New-York, has been brought upon us by the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Kings County proclaims anew as its fundamental principles:

1. The maintenance of honest, wise, and economical government.

2. The reduction of the taxes to the lowest amount necessary to carry on the proper administration of the government.

3. The free, fair, full and honest exercise of the elective franchise by citizens at the polls.

4. The honest and truthful enumeration of the ballots, and declaration of the result of election, so that citizens shall neither by fraud, intimidation nor falsehood be cheated out of the right to choose their own rulers.

5. The maintenance in its fullest vigor and utmost efficiency of our system of free public schools, whereby the blessings of education may be freely extended to all classes of our people.

6. The preservation, as the foundation of all our rights and liberties, of a pure, unsullied and independent Judiciary.

Resolved, That we denounce public taxation and the increase of the public debt for the purpose of giving individuals the opportunity to rob the public Treasury, as has been done in New-York City to such a frightful extent by Democratic officials, elected, supported and again presented to the people for their suffrages by the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That in the riots in the City of New-York on the 12th of July last, we recognize the operation of the same pernicious influences which have caused the misrule, corruption and thefts of the Tammany Ring, and that refusal to uphold the civil rights of our people, and to protect from injury and assault citizens engaged in a peaceful and lawful procession through the streets, was only a natural result of the misrule of that party whose leaders and representative men in the City and State Governments are now on trial at the bar of public opinion and in our Courts for the highest crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the murder of CLINTON GILBERT, a faithful officer and noble gentleman, while in the discharge of his public duty, is another proof of the dangerous lawlessness of the worst class of our cities, emboldened to acts of violence and crime by the example of public officers who regard with criminal indifference the lawless acts of their political supporters.

Resolved, That all the objects of good government have been substantially obtained under the wise, faithful and honored administration of President GRANT; that reduced taxes, the increased amount of the public revenue, with largely diminished expense in collecting them, the large reduction of the national debt, and the establishment and strengthening of the national credit at home and abroad, the preservation of the public peace, and the settlement upon an honorable and enlightened basis of our foreign policy, all furnish the highest proof that all the obligations of good government have been faithfully and ably discharged by Republican administration.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Republican candidates for the State, county, city and local tickets. That in SAMUEL BOOTH, our candidate for Mayor; in DWIGHT JOHNSON, our candidate for Supervisor at Large; in A. H. DAILEY, our candidate for District-Attorney; in FREDERICK A. SCHROEDER, our candidate for City Controller; in our candidates for Senators in the Second and Third Senatorial Districts, and, in fact, all through the list of local candidates, we recognize men distinguished for their honesty and fidelity to correct principles and whose election will redound to the moral and material advantage of our city, county and State.

Resolved, That the depravity of the Democratic Party is not and cannot be circumscribed by geographical limits. The East River interposes no barrier for the protection of our people against the tactics of the Ring. Our local rulers have wickedly augmented the public debt to an amount so vast that the credit of the City is seriously endangered. They have squandered large sums of money which they have wrung from our earnings for the support of political mendicants and the enrichments of public peculators. The Administration of the Controller whom they present for re-election, is calculated to alarm any reflecting citizen. They have, by the examples they have afforded of money dishonestly obtained in the business of politics, debauched many of our people and especially of our young men. And finally, by the crowning infamy of stuffing the ballot-boxes, falsifying our election returns and then securing the instruments of their crimes from just retribution, they have shown that the immediate inexorable, all-important duty of the citizens of Brooklyn is to hurl them from power by an overwhelming majority.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, whereupon the chairman introduced Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, who spoke particularly in relation to local topics.

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

Mr. TRACY, who was received with cheers, said that the unparalleled corruptions of New-York developed the fact that few men could engineer through the Legislature of the State laws which gave into their hands the supreme and absolute control of the greatest City on the Western Continent, and to sack that City—literally sack it—under the protection of those laws, and the misgovernment that had prevailed on that side of the East River for years, impressed upon the people everywhere that the question to be met and decided at the coming election was, whether the people of great cities had virtue and integrity and energy enough to preserve to themselves an honest and an upright Government. Referring to the condition of local politics, he remarked that the Mayor of the City had publicly proclaimed that the debt was thirty-five million dollars. The fact that it was impossible for intelligent men after anxious inquiry to ascertain within eighteen million dollars of the true state of Brooklyn indebtedness ought to be sufficient to satisfy every honest man that a change of rulers was highly essential to the best interests of Brooklyn. [Applause.] The County debt on the 1st of July last amounted to $8,736,719, making in all a total amount of bonds, City and County, outstanding July 1, 1870, $31,551,006 24. Since the 1st of July there has been a further issue of bonds to the amount of $2,324,000, making the entire amount of bonds outstanding against the City of Brooklyn, on which we are compelled to provide for the payment of the principal of $33,875,006. In conclusion the General called the attention of the audience to the last and greatest abuse of all, namely, that practiced by the Collector of Taxes, who, commencing to collect the taxes from the people in November, has deposited the money in his own name in a favorite bank, and kept it there until May, even when the Treasurer was unable to meet the liabilities of the city, and had to go upon the street and borrow money at seven per cent. interest. These deposits frequently amounted to millions, and the fraud involved in the action was one performed year after year.

At the conclusion of Mr. TRACY'S address, Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD was introduced. He said that the only question of the hour was how corruption shall be crushed and the elective franchise maintained. We should fight the flames of corruption from street to street, as the aroused citizens of Chicago fought flames which threatened to destroy that city. He said that we were sure to win in this campaign, because the masses were now fully aroused, and were determined to put down corruption and have a free election at this time. It was necessary, therefore, that all should rally to the polls and hurl these thieves from power and give us a good government. In 1868, the Democrats of New-York absolutely counted out a man who was honestly elected, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN and other leaders held their peace, but now we find that Mr. TILDEN and the Reform Democracy are moving heaven and earth to wrest the City from the grasp of the thieves. In conclusion, he asked that all differences be settled, and in the name of good government give such a Republican victory next Tuesday as will echo throughout the State. He said that Gen. GRANT, in seeking to obtain San Domingo, but followed out the written tradition of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He also referred, in the highest terms of praise, to the efforts of Gen. GRANT in accomplishing the Treaty of Washington.

Alderman WM. RICHARDSON offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we extend our warmest congratulations to our fellow-citizens of the City of New-York at the success which has attended their efforts to harmonize and unite on one set of candidates in opposition to those of the Tammany Ring. We bid a hearty God speed to the labors of O'Conor, Evarts, Havemeyer, Greeley, Green, Schultz, Tilden, Pierrepont, and their Democratic and Republican compatriots, which have for their object the maintenance of a Government "of the people, by the people, for the people," and the overthrow of the most infernal conspiracy against popular rights and municipal integrity which has ever been witnessed in the United States.

Resolved, That we pledge our best exertions to render the fullest aid in our power to our brethren in New-York, by the election of City and County officers and especially of Senators and Assemblymen, every one of whom is pledged by all his antecedents of personal and official integrity, to exert every effort for the detection, overthrow and punishment of corruption, and of all who have been guilty of corrupt official practices and acts. The nominations by the Democracy of candidates for the Legislature of those who have always been the faithful adherents and supporters of Tammany in the Senate and Assembly affords the people of this County no hope of reform except by the election of the Republican nominees.

Resolved, That we urge the Senate and Assembly of this State to vindicate both their dignity and their character for integrity, the prompt and unqualified expulsion of every member, of whatever political party, who may present himself for admission, who is known to have been the subject of bribery and corruption within the Legislature, or guilty of criminal or fraudulent practices in their official positions, and we pledge the Republican members of either body from the County of Kings to act squarely and promptly in support of any such resolution, and in maintaining the integrity and purity of the Legislature without regard to party affiliations.

After a brief address by Mr. DERBY, the meeting adjourned with cheers for the ticket.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Henry L. Clinton on the Tammany Ring—What Would Happen if it Got Possession of the National Government.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Reformers was held at Germania Hall, in the Twentieth Ward, last evening. HENRY L. CLINTON addressed the meeting. After speaking of the enormous expenses of our City Government, and the frauds of the Tammany Ring, Mr. CLINTON concluded as follows:

To those who like myself have been in this reform movement from its first inception, it is a source of great satisfaction to know that final and complete success is so near at hand. Last year, although we encountered difficulties and discouragements on every side; although we met bitter, unrelenting opposition without, and treachery within our ranks, we persevered to the end of the municipal canvass. By false and specious pretences many honorable, high-minded Democrats (who now swell the ranks of the reformers) were entrapped into an apparent support of the Ring. Not a few of the millionaires of the City gave in their adhesion to this infamous cabal of public plunderers. Last Fall when victory was just within our grasp, it was snatched from us by a certificate of good and irreproachable character given to the Ring by JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and others, and made public a day or so prior to the election. But for this certificate, Mayor HALL would not have been elected. In this certificate, or report, Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR and others say: "That at the rate at which the redemption of this debt [of the City of New-York] has been provided for during the period of the office of the present Controller, the whole City debt as above will be extinguished in less than twelve years." In this report, those gentlemen also take occasion to say: "We have come to the conclusion, and certify, that the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller, are administered in a correct and faithful manner." At this very time the debt was increasing with fearful rapidity; it was doubling every two years, in fact, it was doubling every year and a half. At the rate the debt was increasing at the time this certificate was given, instead of being paid off in twelve years, at the expiration of that time it would be greater than the value of all the property in this State, as I showed by an exact arithmetical calculation the other evening. This Tammany cabal a few months since had coiled itself so effectually around all the institutions and public interests of this City, that it had apparently almost stung to death all public spirit, and so poisoned Republican institutions that their speedy extermination was predicted by the enemies of constitutional liberty. As a specimen of the gigantic assurance of the Ring, I will call your attention to an extract from the speech of WM. M. TWEED, delivered by him as the presiding officer of the Tammany Society on the 4th of July last. He said: "We propose to carry on a strict economical government. We propose to recognize the rights of those who elect persons to high official stations, and to call the latter to personal account, for the manner in which they conduct themselves, and perform their duties. We propose to wrest the Government of this country from the hands of those who are now betraying it; who are trying to crush all principles of equality, liberty and toleration." By "principles of equality," TWEED means the right equally to rob this City, this State and the nation. In this sense he has labored long and earnestly, he has shown a skill and efficiency unequaled in the annals of fraud. By "liberty" he means unrestricted freedom to plunder with impunity. By "toleration" he means that public robbers should not be hampered in the pursuit of their noble ambition. He seems to have fallen far below the measure of his expectations, although of all the public plunderers that ever scourged the earth since the dawn of creation

"He, above the rest
In look and gesture proudly eminent,
Stands like a tower."

Suppose the Tammany Ring, with TWEED at the head, should, on the 4th of March, 1873, take possession of the National Government, and conduct it upon their principles of "economy;" what would be the result? You could not expect that they would increase the national debt with less rapidity than they have rolled up the debt of the City and County of New-York. In eight years the debt would be more than the value of all the property now in the United States, as will appear by the following calculation. The debt of the City and County of New-York since the 1st of January, 1869, (when Mr. HALL became Mayor,) has doubled every two years, according to the report of the Joint Committee of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. On Aug. 1, 1871, the national debt was $2,283,326,858. If it should be of that amount on March 4, 1873, and should double every two years, it would increase as follows:

1873—March 4, United States debt would be	$2,283,326,858
In 1875 it would be	4,566,657,716
In 1877 it would be	9,133,315,432
In 1879 it would be	18,266,630,864
In 1881 it would be	36,533,261,728
The national debt in 1881, March 4, would be	36,533,261,728
The value of all the property now in the United States, at a very liberal estimate, is	29,000,000,000
Excess of debt in 1881 over value of all the property now in the United States	7,533,261,728

The Democratic Party is now aroused, and will shake off this political scourge, this burning curse—the Tammany Ring. It has had enough of "strict economical government" administered by such financiers as TWEED and his confederates. Should the Tammany Ring continue its grip upon the Democracy but a short time longer, the final dissolution of the Democratic Party throughout the United States could not be postponed six months. I appeal to all good citizens of every party to unite in this movement to crush out that infamous combination of Tammany Ring Republicans and Tammany Ring Democrats, that has brought our noble City to the verge of ruin. To all, but especially to Democrats I say, push on; turn neither to the right nor to the left until complete and glorious success shall be your reward. Fight on! until that flag, which is dyed in infamy, spotted all over with fraud and crime, now borne aloft by representative corruptionists—shall be torn to shreds and trampled under foot by an indignant and outraged people. Fight on! until the banner of reform shall float in triumph from the City Hall, and upon it a thronging, exultant people shall behold inscribed in letters of living light: "Honest men rule here." Fight on! until upon the Capitol at Albany the glorious old Democratic flag, cleansed of the foul stain of Tammany pollution, shall wave in proud triumph; and upon its ample folds, emblazoned in letters of gold, a plundered people shall with unspeakable delight behold the words: "The arms and equipments of municipal robbers are no longer manufactured and sold at this establishment. Patriots, far-seeing statesmen, the Tildens, the Seymours, the Kernans and their compatriots, legislate here for the best interests of a brave and free people."

Mayor Hall's New Grand Jury.

Among the fifty names from which a Grand Jury of sixteen are to be selected on Monday next are the names of at least five members of the Ring: HENRY SMITH, Police Commissioner; JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, the water-metre man; THOMAS DUNLAP, Collector of City Revenue; NELSON SMALL, Superintendent of Bureau Repairs and Supplies, Department of Public Works; DAVID V. FREEMAN, Treasurer Excise Board. These names comprise one-tenth of the panel, and the majority of them will probably be found among the sixteen to be selected.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

The Tammany Inspectors Receiving Proper Attention.

An Effort to Compel Hall to Cancel His Appointments.

Application Yesterday to Judge Barnard for a Mandamus.

The Mayor Required "to Show Cause" on Monday.

The Commercial Community Preparing to Close on Tuesday.

An Order Issued for the Election of Assistant Aldermen.

THE STATE TICKET.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State	G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller	NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer	THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney-General	FRANC's C. BARLOW.
State Engineer	W. L'A. B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commiss'er	ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
State Prison Insp.	THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Nominations Indorsed by the Committee of Seventy.

UNITED REFORM COUNTY TICKET.

Register	FRANZ SIGEL.
Supreme Court	GEORGE C. BARRETT.
Common Pleas	CHARLES P. DALY.
Superior Court	JOHN SEDGWICK.
	WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
Marine Court	ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	
Fourth	J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
Fifth	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
Sixth	AUGUSTUS WEISMANN.
Seventh	JAMES O'BRIEN.
Eighth	DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

District.	
First	JAMES HEALY.
Second	HENRY G. LEASK.
Third	EDWARD A. WILLOUGHBY.
Fourth	JOHN HECKER.
Fifth	DAVID S. PAIGE.
Sixth	ISAAC WOOD.
Seventh	HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.
Eighth	CONRAD GEIB.
Ninth	STEPHEN PELL.
Tenth	HENRY H. HAIGHT.
Eleventh	RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Twelfth	HENRY E. CRAMPTON.
Thirteenth	GEORGE H. MACKAY.
Fourteenth	JOHN A. FOLEY.
Fifteenth	FREDERICK KILIAN.
Sixteenth	NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.
Seventeenth	CHARLES A. FLAMMER.
Eighteenth	SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
Nineteenth	HORATIO SEYMOUR.
Twentieth	SEVERN D. MOULTON.
Twenty-first	WILLIAM A. WHITBECK.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

PETER GILSEY,	JOHN FALCONER,
S. B. H. VANCE,	GEO. W. VARIAN,
J. VAN SCHAICK,	GEO. BURGHARD,
WM. RADDE,	JOHN FOLEY,
S. L. MEHRBACK,	GUST. W. FABER,
ALEX. M'R'IN,	JOS. C. JACKSON,
JAS. FITZGERALD,	OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
	ALEX. WILDER.

The last opportunity for Registering votes in this City occurs TODAY. Any person may learn the proper place for registering his vote on application, personally or by letter, to the Head-quarters of the Committee on Elections, No. 39 West Union-square, third floor. Register THIS MORNING without fail, or your last chance is gone.

THE TAMMANY REPEATERS.

Judge Barnard Asked for a Mandamus Against the Ring Inspectors—What Mayor Hall Had to Say—He is to Show Cause on Monday.

JOHN FOLEY, yesterday, applied to Judge BARNARD for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to cancel his appointments of inspectors of elections, and appoint others in their stead. The application was made on affidavits made by citizens and voters of the Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, setting forth that all the inspectors are subject to the control of Tammany; that they will, by fraudulent registry and count, return the Tammany candidates whether legally elected or not; that many of them are incapacitated by reason of being unable to write, and others are convicts and persons of disreputable character; that, in short, the Mayor's appointments instead of being in conformity to law, are made in violation thereof and with intent to defeat its provisions.

Judge BARNARD granted an order to show cause, directed to the Mayor, and returnable before him at 1½ o'clock yesterday, why a mandamus as asked for should not be granted. For some hours it was impossible to find the Mayor in order to make service of the order on him, and finally the matter was adjourned until Monday, when Judge BARNARD will hold Court with a special view to hearing argument on the motion.

The following are the affidavits on which the order was granted:

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN FOLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 20 East Seventy-third-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, in the City of New-York; that he is a candidate for the office of Alderman of the City of New-York at the forthcoming election, to be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1871; that deponent knows that the feeling is very strong among all classes of citizens opposed to the Tammany Hall Association; that an honest election is not to be expected; that the facts which have given rise to this feeling are briefly as follows: The said Tammany Hall Association has for some years maintained a system designed to control the elections in the City and County of New-York. This control is secured by having canvassers or inspectors of election appointed or elected in the interests of the Association, it being well understood by them that to succeed at the election is no longer a question of ballots, but one of control of the inspectors of election. The Association has representatives in each Ward in the City, and these representatives select the parties to be put in nomination, to be elected or appointed inspectors of election in the interests of the Association in the election districts in the various Wards in the City, essential qualification of the parties so selected being fidelity to the interests of the Association. With the consent and co-operation of the inspectors and canvassers of election in past years, gross frauds have been perpetrated at the elections. False registry has been permitted; repeating has been carried on an extensive scale; frauds

lent ballots have been got into the ballot-boxes, known in the system as ballot-stuffing, and false counts of [illegible] those running under the protection of the Tammany interest, have been almost invariably declared successful in their candidatures. This year fully two-thirds of the [illegible] election have to be appointed by the Mayor, and in view of the frauds which have been so extensively [illegible] in the past, a great interest has been taken in the subject of the appointment of those inspectors. It has been urged upon the Mayor that no person should be appointed as inspector who was not above all suspicion, and representative citizens, anxious to secure an honest election, have solicited interviews with the Mayor with the view of securing his co-operation to this end. Such interviews the Mayor has refused to grant, and has proceeded to make his appointments from among those persons recommended by the Tammany Hall representatives. That the names of the parties so appointed by the Mayor are sent by him to the Bureau of Elections, where a notice to each inspector is prepared and handed, in the greater number of the cases, to the Chairman of the Tammany Hall Election Committee in the Ward, who delivers or withholds the same as he thinks proper. If said Chairman is not satisfied as to the fidelity of the appointee to the interests of the Tammany Hall Association, the notice is withheld and a substitute recommended, who is forthwith appointed by the Mayor, as if a vacancy existed. Deponent has made careful investigations as to the inspectors appointed in various Wards. Upon the list are several who stand accused of crimes of murder, of rape, and of theft, some who cannot write, many well-known repeaters, and others, who in past years have been accused of fraudulently counting the ballots at elections in the interest of the Tammany Hall candidates. Hundreds of the inspectors are entirely in the interest of some of the leading representatives of the Tammany Hall Association, and it is as well understood, being accepted as a certainty, by those among whom they reside, that they will make their returns favorable to the Tammany Hall candidate without any reference to the ballots cast. And such is the dangerous character of many of these appointees by the Mayor to be inspectors of election, that in several instances the respectable citizens of the Ward are afraid to come forward to make affidavit to the fact, their lives being in danger if they did so. That said inspectors of election have been appointed by the Mayor in the Tammany Hall interest; that they are placed under the direction of the Tammany Hall representative in the Ward, and will commit any fraud necessary to make the return favorable to the candidates put in nomination by said Association; that the feeling is almost universal in this City that with such inspectors the election will be a farce and a fraud in the City.

JOHN FOLEY.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of November, 1871.
WM. BARKER, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JAMES HEALY being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 10 Harrison-street, in the Fifth Ward of said City, and has resided in said Ward for upward of nineteen years; that he is personally acquainted with several of the inspectors of election now acting as such in First Assembly District; that in the judgment of this deponent an honest or fair election return from said inspectors is impossible, as deponent knows some of said inspectors appointed by the Mayor to be heretofore engaged in frauds in connection with the elections.

JAMES HEALY.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of November, 1871.
T. V. JARVIS CHRISTOPHERS, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM MCMAHON, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 134½ Madison-street, in the Seventh Ward, in the City of New-York; that he has resided in said Ward for nearly twenty years; that some of the inspectors of election in said Ward are in the interest of Tammany Hall Association and under the direction of the representative of Tammany Association in said Ward, and, in the judgment of deponent, a fair, honest election return is simply an impossibility, as deponent has known some of said inspectors to be repeaters and engaged in other frauds in connection with elections.

WM. MCMAHON.

Sworn to before me, this 1st day of November, 1871.
A. H. ADAMS, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: THOMAS H. SULLIVAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 138 Delancey-street, in the City of New-York, in the Thirteenth Ward in said City; that deponent was born in and has since resided in said Ward; that he has been for several years a member of the political organization known as Tammany Hall Association; that deponent has a personal knowledge of the system controlled by said Association, and for the purpose of securing the success of the Association's candidates at the election held in the City and County of New-York; that the said Association has a representative in each Ward, of whom it is expected to arrange matters that the election returns will show the success of the associate candidates in the Ward; that the election inspectors are nominated, or appointed, in the report of such representative; that the representative's report is communicated through the offices of the Association, or through the Bureau of Election, to the Mayor, who makes the appointments as recommended; the notices to the inspectors of their appointment are handed to a representative of Tammany Hall in the Ward, and by him delivered to the appointees; that the inspectors of election are almost entirely under the influence of the Ward representative of the Association, and by an understanding with him, it is expected of them to see that the returns show the success of the Association candidates. To make sure of this various devices are resorted—sometimes false registry, sometimes the ballot-boxes are stuffed with ballots; sometimes voters are personated by those who have no right to vote, and sometimes the ballots are falsely counted, giving to the Association candidates more ballots than they are entitled to, and less to the candidates not supported by the Association.

THOMAS H. SULLIVAN.

Sworn to before me, this 31st of October.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

City and County of New-York, ss.: MICHAEL RYAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. [illegible] William-street, in the Second Ward, in the City of New-York; that he resided in said Ward for nearly forty years; that the inspectors of election in said Ward are in the interest of the Tammany Hall Association; they are under the direction of the representative of said Association in said Ward, and in the judgment of deponent a fair return from them at the election is not to be expected.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Sworn to before me, this 1st day of November, 1871.
MONTAGUE L. MARKS, Notary Public, County of New-York.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JAMES FITZGERALD, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. [illegible] Washington-street, in Fifth Ward of said City; that he resided in said Ward and vicinity for upward of twenty years; that most of the inspectors of election now acting in said Ward are in the interest of Tammany Hall Association, and under the control and direction of the Chairman of the Tammany Ward Committee in said Ward, and in opinion of deponent a fair and honest election and count of votes that may be cast at the coming election, by said inspectors, is an impossibility, as deponent believes some of said inspectors to have been heretofore engaged in frauds in connection with the election.

JAMES FITZGERALD.

Sworn to before me, this 1st day of November, 1871.
A. H. ADAMS, Notary Public, in and for New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JAMES M. MIMNE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, in the Third Ward of the City of New-York; that at the election held on the 8th day of November, 1870, deponent was elected an inspector of election for the Third Election District of the Third Ward, and was duly returned as so elected; that deponent called at the office of the Bureau of Elections, in said City, to take the oath of office, when he was informed by the officer in charge that unless he produced a letter from the Bureau, addressed to him, the oath could not be administered to him; that deponent's notice had been handed to Mr. PURTELL, the Chairman of the Ward Committee of the Tammany Hall Association; that deponent received no notice from Mr. PURTELL, and in consequence he again called at the Bureau of Elections, when he learned that on the recommendation of the Tammany Hall representative in the Ward, one WM. MIDDLETON was substituted for deponent, and on the appointment of the Mayor was sworn into office; that deponent knows the persons appointed by the Mayor, and acting as inspectors of election in said Ward; that the inspectors of election in said Ward are in the interest of the Tammany Hall Association; they are under the direction of the representatives of the said Association in said Ward, and that in the judgment of deponent a fair return cannot be obtained.

JAS. M. MIMNE.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of November, 1871.
WM. LINDSAY, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a citizen of the City of New-York, residing at No. [illegible] Third-avenue, in the Twelfth Ward in the said City; that he has resided in said Ward for upward of twelve years, and during that period he has taken an active interest in election matters; that he knows several of the persons now acting as inspectors of election in the several election districts of the said Twelfth Ward; that among the inspectors so known to deponent are the following persons, viz.: Henry Munson, Thomas F. Gilroy, John H. Van [illegible], John R. Farrington, Edward Hillman, Mortimer W. Wells, James Sherry, Samuel W. Tompkins, Cornelius Callahan, John McKean, William Crawford, William Callahan, Andrew McGowan, James Mulligan, Henry M. Jennings, A. A. Moore, John Gilmore, Isaac T. Brown, John Hallaran, John Norton, John [illegible], John W. Brown, Thomas Kelly, and J. M. Crandall; that the said several parties are entirely under the influence of HENRY W. GENET, who is a candidate for State Senator in the Eighth Senatorial District, which includes the said Ward, and who is the representative of the Tammany Hall Association in said Ward; and in deponent's judgment said inspectors are not proper parties to be intrusted with ballots of the citizens at the following election; that they and each of them, and others of the said inspectors of election of the said districts in said Ward, would, to deponent's knowledge, unhesitatingly act as directed by said representative, and fraudulently count in the candidate supported by the Tammany Hall interest without reference to the actual ballots voted at said election; that in deponent's judgment it is impossible with such inspectors of election to have a fair and honest election in said Ward, and to deponent's knowledge such is the feeling of a large portion of the citizens of the Ward.

WM. MCCLELLAN.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of October, 1871.
CHAS. [illegible], Notary Public, County of New-York.

City and County of New-York, ss.: ANTHONY MILLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. [illegible] Grand-street, in the Thirteenth Ward, in the City of New-York; that for a period of four years he represented said Ward in the Board of Aldermen of the Common Council of said City; that he has for several years been a member of the political organization known as Tammany Hall Association; that said Association, to the personal knowledge of this deponent, organized, and has for years operated, a system for the purpose of controlling the elections in the City and County of New-York; that deponent has been, and is, familiar with, having a personal knowledge of, said system; that the system is substantially as follows: The General Committee of the Association has a representative in each Ward in the City, who is delegated to look after the interests of the Association in the Ward; this representative names the inspectors of election for the various districts of his Ward in the Tammany Hall interest. The Bureau of Elections sends to him the certificates of appointment of inspectors, which he gives or withholds at pleasure; if the representative is not satisfied with the fidelity of the inspectors to the Tammany Hall interest he withholds the certificate and reports to the Bureau of Elections a substitute, who is appointed by the Mayor on his recommendation, and sworn in to serve; that the inspectors of election so appointed or elected are placed under the direction of the representative of the Association in the Wards respectively, and the said representative is held responsible for the success in his Ward of the candidate for office put in nomination by the Association; that the inspectors of election acting under the direction of their Ward representative so conduct and control the election that they return as successful the Association or Tammany candidates; to secure this result various schemes are resorted to, such as false registry, ballot-box stuffing, repeating, personating voters and false counting; that one or the other, or all of these means, is resorted to as the opportunity is afforded, or the necessity is felt to make sure of success; that under the operation of this system, the inspectors of election were reported as elected at the election held on 8th November, 1870; that deponent has a personal knowledge of the inspectors of election elected and appointed for the several election districts of the Thirteenth Ward of this City; and that some of those inspectors of election he knows to have been engaged in carrying out the practices aforesaid, and that with such inspectors an honest and fair election in said Ward is an impossibility.

ANTHONY MILLER.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of October, 1871.
JOS. P. HALLIE, Notary Public, County of New-York.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JAMES LAIRD, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 209 Greenwich-street, in the Fifth Ward, in the City of New-York, and resided in said Ward for the last twenty years and upward; I am personally acquainted with many of the inspectors of election appointed by the Mayor, and now acting as such in the First Assembly District, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards of said City; from deponent's knowledge of said inspectors, an honest and fair return of the votes cast is an utter impossibility, as several of said inspectors are repeaters, and have been engaged in other dishonest practices in elections heretofore, and from my knowledge of their personal character, and their valuation of an oath, and their known subserviency to the Tammany Hall, or "Ring," influences, the election in said district, in the hands of such inspectors, bids fair to be a farce, and will not express the honest wishes of the voters of said district, and as a citizen I earnestly protest against depositing my ballot in the keeping of such dishonest inspectors, who respect neither human or divine law.

JAMES LAIRD.

Sworn to before me, this 2d day of November, 1871.
T. V. JARVIS CHRISTOPHERS, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: DANIEL DRADDY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 523 West Forty-eighth-street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York; that he has resided in said Ward for upward of ten years; that he was a canvasser of elections in one of the election districts of the Twenty-second Ward, at the charter election of 1868; that DAVID MCBRIDE was also a canvasser of elections in the same district at said election; that during said election said MCBRIDE proposed to deponent, and urged upon him, to allow him (MCBRIDE) to fraudulently change the ballots by counting to certain of the candidates more ballots than were cast for them, and to others less; and said MCBRIDE informed deponent that he was appointed a canvasser of elections for this purpose; that said proposals of MCBRIDE were rejected by deponent; that said MCBRIDE is one of the inspectors of election in said district appointed by the Mayor, to act as such at the forthcoming election; that he is not a person who can be safely trusted with the ballots of the people at the election on 7th November next.

DANL. DRADDY.

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of October, 1871.
J. W. NOBES, Notary Public, New-York.

The following is Judge BARNARD's order:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at Chambers, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1871, present, Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice.—The People ex rel. JOHN FOLEY, against A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York.—On the affidavits of the relator and others, hereto annexed, let the respondent, A. OAKEY HALL, show cause before me, at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at Chambers, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1871, at 1½ o'clock, afternoon, why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not issue under the seal of this Court, commanding the said A. OAKEY HALL forthwith to appoint, as provided by law, inspectors of election in the various election districts in the several Wards of the City of New-York, so that the rights of the citizens may be secured to them at the election to be held on Nov. 7, 1871.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

MAYOR HALL'S ANSWER.

Mayor HALL subsequently prepared and presented to the Court an affidavit in which he states that at 1 o'clock in the day he was served with a batch of papers, purporting to be affidavits, but which he could not read because of illegibility; that upon his own responsibility he has duly, in each election district of this City, in accordance with the requirements of law, wherever there was a vacancy, appointed an inspector of election in accordance with his policy outlined in his letter of Oct. 12, already published; that he is informed and believes that there is no vacancy for the appointment of an inspector in any election district, and concludes by asking that the Court, in view of the hour on which the papers were served on him, the fact that according to their date they might have been served on Thursday, and his belief that the proceeding has been taken for political effect, shall grant him the opportunity to make full answer.

A Mandamus Against Corson—Assistant Aldermen to be Voted For.

The order of Judge BARNARD directing CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling him to place City boxes at the polling places on election day to receive such votes as may be cast for Assistant Aldermen, came up on the return yesterday.

Mr. LAWRENCE stated to the Court that his motion was made on behalf of GEO. J. KRAUS, a candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Eighth Assistant Aldermanic District, and that the affidavit on which he moved showed a demand on CORSON to place the boxes, and his refusal to do so.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER opposed the motion, on the ground that the affidavit of KRAUS did not distinctly allege a refusal, but, on the contrary, that CORSON stated he would take legal advice and give an answer on Saturday; that this is a matter in prospective for which a mandamus will not lie; that the Sheriff had not been notified of such an election, and that CORSON really intends to place the boxes.

Judge BARNARD—Well, if he intends to do it, the mandamus can't hurt him. I mean to let them vote this time for all the offices they wish, except mine.

The order was then signed and entered by Mr. LAWRENCE, directing the boxes to be placed at the polls.

Close Your Places of Business on Election Day—A Good Example.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee of Seventy, the following action has been taken by leading business houses in this City:

The undersigned firms, engaged in business in New-York, being convinced that the election to be held on the 7th November inst., is of the most momentous import to this Municipality, to the State of New-York, and to free institutions, hereby declare their purpose to close their places of business on that day, so that all honest voters may, without hindrance, devote the whole day to the patriotic duty of saving this noble City and State from the rule of bad men.

H. B. Claflin & Co.,	Almy & Company,
Anthony & Hall,	James L. Little & Co.,
S. B. Chittenden & Co.,	John Slade & Co.,
Benkard & Hutton,	Forstmann & Co.,
Spaulding, Hunt & Co.,	Harding, Colby & Co.,
Geo. C. Richardson & Co.,	[illegible], Lane & Co.,
J. G. Howe & Co.,	Frothingham & Co.,
Denny, Poor & Co.,	Bauendahl & Co.,
Eldridge, Dunham & Co.,	Boorman, Chamberlain & Co.,
[illegible], Opdycke & Co.,	W. W. Huntington & Co.,
Cochrane, McLean & Co.,	E. W. Holbrook & Co.,
F. Van Valkenburg & Co.,	E. H. Smith & Co.,
Butler, Broom & Clapp,	Edward Harris,
Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.,	Chapman & Martin,
Low, Harriman & Co.,	Hardt & Co.,
Teft, Griswold & Kellogg,	Paston, Walkinshaw & Co.,
Lord & Taylor,	F. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.,
Bartlett, [illegible] & Co.,	Samuel McLean & Co.,
Halsted, Haines & Co.,	Booth, Webster & Co.,
Garner & Co.,	Price, Parish & Co.,
Chase, Stewart & Co.,	White, Brown & Co.,
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co.,	[illegible] & Co.,
Parker & Wilder,	Heller & Gans,
Pomeroy & Plummer,	G. Morice & Co.,
Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co.,	J. L. Allen & Co.,
J. S. & E. Wright & Co.,	Henry A. Fanshaw,
Sprague, Colburn & Co.,	Townsend & Yale,
Haslehurst & Brother,	Francis M. Bacon & Co.,
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.,	A. Baldwin & Co.,
Hoyt, Sprague & Co.,	Owen, Root & Child,
Faulkner, Page & Co.,	Upham, Tucker & Co.,
H. J. Libby & Co.,	Francis Baker,
Gardiner, Brewer & Co.,	W. L. Strong & Co.,
E. O. Tufts & Co.,	Gasherie, Emery & Joy,
Sawyer & Judson,	Minot, Hooper & Co.,
W. C. Langley & Co.,	Todd, Murphy & Co.,
Ely [illegible] & Co.,	Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton,
Mygatt, Haviland & Co.,	Griswold, Whitman & Welch,
David Valentine & Co.,	Collins, Whitin & Co.,
Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co.,	W. Yelland & Co.,
Paton & Co.,	Leland, Allen & Bates,
Buckley, Welling & Co.,	Tingue, Harbison & Shiner,
Whitfield, Powers & Co.,	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.,
Diggs, Cunningham & Co.,	C. H. & F. D. Blake,
Henry Tiffany & Co.,	J. & J. T. Lee & Co.,
J. R. Crane & Co.,	E. Oelbermann & Co.,
Whitman & Phelps,	Buttle & Wynant,
Nathan Day & Co.,	Maxwell & Camp,
Wm. Watson & Co.,	John H. [illegible],
Elias Bliss,	Sonneborn & Co.,
J. & W. Seligman,	Dale Brothers & Co.,
Ross, Campbell & Co.,	Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.,
Samuel Slater & Sons,	Daniel L. Einstein, Jr.

We are informed that but three or four firms who have had the opportunity refused to sign the above, and it is understood that at least two of those signified their willingness to close, if such was to be the rule.

The President of the Produce Exchange, Col. REED, has called a meeting of the Exchange for 1 o'clock today, to consider the expediency of adjourning over, pending the election in this City, for Tuesday week. The Grocers' Board of Trade will meet today, at noon, for the same purpose.

How Votes are Manufactured—Harry Genet Finds Constituents Among the Ward's Island Paupers.

An old and respectable citizen of Harlem called at this office yesterday and stated that HARRY GENET, in order to secure his election as Senator of the Eighth Senatorial District, was resorting to all possible mean devices that could suggest themselves. His last act has been to bring a large array of paupers from Ward's Island, and, after supplying them with whisky, caused them to register. Our informant says that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning about forty paupers arrived in Harlem from Ward's Island. At the ferry foot of One Hundred and Ninth-street they scattered into detached squads of about ten each, and thence marched up along One Hundred and Ninth-street to Third-avenue, where they went into RILEY'S liquor-store and imbibed freely. They were an exceedingly rough-looking crowd, appeared to be of the emigrant class, and it is doubtful whether they were all naturalized citizens. From RILEY'S liquor-store they went across to the Registration Bureau, at the other side of the street, and registered their names one by one. While they drank in the liquor-store at GENET'S expense, the candidate for Senatorial honors was quietly enjoying himself upstairs. "RILEY'S Den," as our informant called it, is a place of considerable note. The matter has given rise to considerable gossip among the respectable people of Harlem, who condemn in undisguised terms such tricks as are being practiced by the patrons of the Tammany Ring.

Mayor Hall's Disgrace—Action of the Students of the New-York University.

Until recently a photograph of Mayor HALL hung in the Council Room of the New-York University, of which institution he is a graduate. The students, on learning of his connection with the frauds of the Ring, resolved that it was a disgrace to allow it to hang there longer. Accordingly, on the day on which the Mayor was summoned to appear before the Grand Jury they tore it from the wall, formed in procession, and marched through the hall with it, and then broke it into a thousand pieces.

Another Modification of Judge Barnard's Injunction.

The City injunction was yesterday modified by Judge BARNARD, so far as to permit some seventeen millions of the City bonds negotiated in Europe by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., before the injunction, to be issued without the name of Deputy Controller GREEN being written across their face. This is done merely to permit the fulfillment of an existing contract in the terms in which it was made.

Police Election Order.

The usual order defining the duties of the Police in connection with the election was issued yesterday. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, NOV. 3, 1871.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. [illegible].—Tuesday, the 7th day of November instant, is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M. On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty. You will detail two members of your force to duty at each of the polling-places, from 6 o'clock A. M. until the completion of the canvassing of votes at evening, with such tours of duty and relief as you shall deem proper. You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths or boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Election law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law, prohibiting the "selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors," on the day "when any election is held," within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held. Your attention is particularly called to section 12 of the Election laws of 1870, which provides that

"Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election may, by a certificate in writing signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The officers attending the election in the election district specified in such certificate shall make a passage for such person to the inspectors, and the inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of the ballots, specified in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that the canvass is correctly made, and the inspectors shall have no power to cause the absence or removal of such person during the canvass of such ballots, unless he shall himself be guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct. All persons are prohibited from engaging in or assisting in the canvass and estimate of votes as aforesaid, except the inspectors of election and poll-clerks of each district. Any person offending against this last provision shall be deemed guilty of, and punished as for, a misdemeanor."

You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a Sergeant fully competent to work it, from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass. In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining Precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by adjoining precincts, if you can spare the force; and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office.

You will see that your ballot-boxes, locks and keys are at hand, and the boxes labelled as required, and properly distributed to the polling places in your Precinct, and delivered to the Inspectors of election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day. You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll of election within your precinct, and to prevent the erection of, and to remove if erected, any box, booth, or structure for distributing ballots within 100 feet of any polling place. Inspectors of Election are now, by law, canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass. When that is done, to take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the Station-house.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

WOODWARD AGAIN.

Supplemental Report from Mr. Booth's Committee—$80,000 Stolen Under the Head of Stationery.

The following supplemental report from the Committee of Seventy will be added to those already published. It exposes certainly fraudulent transactions already mentioned in the TIMES:

As another specimen of the fraudulent transactions in the County offices, we will call attention to the accounts of Messrs. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, for stationery, blank-books, &c., furnished the County of New-York in years 1869 and 1870, and charged upon the County books in the account of "adjusted claims" and "County liabilities." The total amount, as copied from those accounts by the "Joint Investigating Committee," purporting to have been paid them for supplies during the years above-mentioned is $207,832 36. From the annexed statement, made by Messrs. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, and proofs that have been submitted to us, we can safely say that $82,136 45 of this amount was stolen by E. A. WOODWARD. Messrs. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY state that their settlements were made with E. A. WOODWARD, and that from an examination of the warrants by the member of the firm who attended to this branch of their business they are convinced, both from the large excess of amounts, and the peculiar manner of the indorsements, that a number of them are forgeries. In the settlement of the accounts no warrants were collected by them, payments being made in cash by E. A. WOODWARD, and they being compelled by him to indorse the warrants without even seeing their face, believing at the time that the interest which should have been justly paid to them was included in the warrants, and appropriated by him. This is only another case where the proofs are positive that the County has been robbed of over $80,000. Messrs. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY have offered every facility in the investigation of this matter, and we are happy to say that we believe them entirely innocent of any unfair dealing, or of receiving a dollar to which they are not justly entitled. The following is a statement of the case:

County of New-York in account with Seymour, Kennard & Hay.

1868—Work done and goods furnished	$51,562 52
1869—Work done and goods furnished	64,705 66
1870—January—Work done and goods furnished	9,427 73
Total	$125,695 91
1868—Nothing paid	......
1869—Cash received	$53,439 86
1870—Cash received	72,256 05
Total	$125,695 91
1870.	
March—Work done and goods furnished	$526 45
April—Work done and goods furnished	25 00
May—Work done and goods furnished	1,189 05
Balance due	$1,740 50
Amount of warrants issued as per County Books	$207,832 36
Amount of cash paid Seymour, Kennard & Hay	125,695 91
Amount stolen	$82,136 45

The John V. Gridley Fraud.

Mr. GREELEY supports JOHN V. GRIDLEY, the bolting Tammany Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh District, against the Committee of Seventy and the regular Republican candidate, RUSH C. HAWKINS. If even he can afford thus to violate solemn pledges in order to favor a notorious character like GRIDLEY, we are mistaken. Let us see how the matter stands, for it involves much more than the mere question of candidates. The only pretense of a nomination which Mr. GRIDLEY has proceeds from the Twenty-second street organization, of which Mr. GREELEY is or was the Chairman. That committee, on motion of Mr. GREELEY himself, in August last unanimously resolved to "implicitly abide the action of the State Convention," even if that Convention should decide that they were an irregular body, wholly without authority to speak for the Republican Party. The State Convention did so decide, but neither the Committee nor Mr. GREELEY seem disposed to abide by its action. They throw to the wind their solemn pledges of honor. The *Tribune* insists day after day that Mr. GREELEY's Committee is the "Regular Republican Committee." This is bad enough, but when Mr. GREELEY and his coadjutors go further and insist upon placing and keeping in the field a candidate nominated by them in opposition to the regular candidate, and seeking to defeat the latter in a Republican district, the matter becomes something more than a personal one. It passes beyond a mere violation of plighted faith, and becomes treason to the Republican Party.

And who is the man for whom Mr. GREELEY thus breaks his plighted word and the *Tribune* seeks to divide, if not betray, the Republican Party? JOHN V. GRIDLEY, through his influence with a member of the Board of Supervisors, procured the Eleventh District to be gerrymandered expressly for the purpose of electing him to the Assembly. He has since forced himself upon the Republican Party half a dozen times as its candidate, and was once elected, in 1867, we think. He was nominated in 1869 and withdrew a day or two before election under such circumstances that the *Tribune* charged him with selling out the party. Its express language, in all the glory of large type, was:

"Union men of the Twentieth Ward, you have been sold out to OLIVER CHARLOCK. JOHN V. GRIDLEY has withdrawn in his favor. The price is understood to be $6,000. The terms are: 1st. That CHARLOCK's ticket shall be put in the Republican bundles. 2d. That Republicans shall vote for CHARLOCK. Union men of the Twentieth Ward are you prepared to carry out this nefarious bargain to send OLIVER CHARLOCK, the jobber and Long Island Railroad slaughterer and copperhead, as your representative to the Legislature?"

Yet the *Tribune* now asks Republicans to send to the Legislature at the present time the man whom it denounced as selling out the Republican Party for $6,000 by a nefarious bargain to a man whom it calls a "jobber." If they want to provide a facile subject for TWEED's blandishments they will do so; otherwise not.

While Mr. GRIDLEY was in the Legislature in 1867, he drew his pay both for services at Albany as a member of Assembly and as Clerk of the Seventh District Court in this City. He surely could not perform services in both places at the same time. While at Albany, he defeated the Board of Health in an attempt to procure the removal of Washington Market, and the *Tribune* vigorously denounced him for thus sustaining a nuisance. We have already referred to a transaction in which a check for $800 was given while Mr. GRIDLEY was at Albany, before it was possible to secure the passage of a bill through the Legislature. We are informed that both the living witness and the dead check are in existence. Mr. GRIDLEY may have derived no advantage from it, but he was certainly, while a legislator, the instrument or go-between in a very suspicious transaction. Mr. GRIDLEY claimed to have been subsequently elected to the Legislature, and commenced a vigorous contest of the seat of the Democrat who had the certificate of election. He suddenly withdrew it, and his competitor asserted that a large sum of money was paid to procure that result.

Mr. GRIDLEY's present position is sufficiently defined by the fact that he has recently procured the appointment of his son to a clerkship under Tammany, and that OAKEY HALL has appointed all the inspectors of election in Mr. GRIDLEY's accommodation. It only needs a certificate from MARSHALL O. ROBERTS to complete his record, and that will doubtless be forthcoming.

We are happy to believe that neither the money of Tammany nor the course of the *Tribune* can secure either the election of Mr. GRIDLEY or the defeat of Col. HAWKINS. It is not a "bearing year," as the farmers say, for people of the Gridley stamp. The large registration of Wednesday in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards settled the question of Col. HAWKINS' election. The tax-payers of that district are evidently going to vote this year, and they are going to vote as the Committee of Seventy advises in favor of an honest man, on whose garments no suspicion has ever rested, who has never received $6,000 nor any other sum for making a "nefarious bargain" to sell out the Republican Party to a "jobber," who has never drawn pay from the public for services he did not and could not render, who has never aided to perpetuate nuisances, who fought traitors instead of selling out to copperheads, who has some other means of livelihood beyond office-holding and Ward politics, and who has no influence with the Ring.

WHICH WILL YOU SUPPORT?

Glorious Results of Republican Management of the National Finances—What Democratic Mismanagement is Costing New-York.

From the Jersey City Times, Nov. 1.

The usual monthly statement of the national debt is published this morning. We point with proud satisfaction to the facts therein presented, and ask every Democrat to study the record of the Republican Administration. When Gen. GRANT went into office, the national debt, less cash on hand, was $2,4[illegible]. Twenty months have elapsed, and now the people's burden—the legacy of a Democratic war—is $2,251,713,443. It thus appears that Gen. GRANT's Administration has paid off and forever obliterated no less than $204,754,413! Have we not a right, not only as Republicans, but as American citizens, to be proud of such a record? In four months less than half of his first term, our straightforward Chief has wiped out nearly two hundred and five millions of our national obligations, and this, too, while reducing taxation by nearly fifty per cent., and striking from the internal revenue list a great many articles most essential to the poorer classes of citizens.

Let us look at this magnificent financial success in the point of time, and see how the good work has gone on week by week, and minute by minute. The great debt has been decreased, since our President took the station to which a grateful people called him, at the rate of $10,237,730 each month, $2,349,441 each week, $335,633 each day, $14,000 each hour, $233 each minute, nearly four dollars for every second of time! An ordinary watch gives 150 beats per minute, so, as you listen to its ticking, you know that every one of those clicks for the past twenty months had noted one dollar less of our debt! You cannot count those beats orally for the space of two consecutive minutes. GRANT's policy is dropping hard dollars from your burden so fast that your tongue is unable to count them as they fall!

Suppose—if there can be a supposition in so plain a case—that Gen. GRANT is called upon for another term. His policy will doubtless continue, for he is not a man to be blown about by every fickle breeze. He will "fight it out on this line" of paying off the debt as fast as it can be done with due regard to the best interests of the people. He has thus far paid nearly $10,000,000 per month. Two terms would be ninety-six months, and this would insure the reduction of the debt by the enormous sum of $960,000,000! That is to say, and there is no moral doubt of its truth, if Gen. GRANT fills out his two full terms as President, he will have paid off nearly $1,000,000,000 that were, when he came into office, drawing at least $60,000,000 every year in interest from the pockets of the people. At the rate the work has been going on, the whole debt might be paid in eighteen years from this day! So much for Republican financial government.

What have the other party to show for themselves? The only place of importance in which the Democracy have had everything their own way, since GRANT's inauguration, is the great City of New-York. They have all the offices, all the Courts, the State Legislature, the Governor, in fact everything. Not a solitary Republican has had power to raise more than his protest against their doings. What has the Democratic Party done? It has increased the City debt by three times. It has raised the burden of the tax-payers from less than $30,000,000 to more than $100,000,000! And now its petted and petted leaders, its demigods, are under bonds for stealing, or fugitives from justice in other lands.

HINTS FROM CITIZENS.

Don't Shop Next Tuesday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Women can't vote, to be sure; but they can assist others to vote, by conscientiously abstaining from all shopping on Tuesday next. Please suggest this through your valuable paper, and I think you will find that women generally are patriotic. NINETEENTH-STREET.

Closing Stores on Tuesday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hundreds of merchants are willing to close their doors on the 7th inst. if they can be assured the movement will be general. As it is, each individual is afraid he may be alone, and knowing the Ring's ability to crush a rebellious tax-payer, is a victim of anxious indecision.

If the Committee of Seventy will circulate a paper pledging the signers to close their stores, it will secure the closing of nine-tenths of the stores in the City.

"*L'Union fait la force.*" REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1871.

Doing Away With Secret Voting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me suggest that in election districts where there is any fear of fraud, that some place be hired close to the poll, and that voters be notified thereof and requested to go in and state their names and for whom they voted, so that a register may be kept for future use. All true reformers would willingly take this additional trouble to insure a fair election.

L. W. SERRELL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

To All Ministers of Religion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has struck me to write and ask that you use your powerful influence and call on every pulpit in the City to ask their congregations, one and all, to turn out next Tuesday and give their vote.

Your great and untiring efforts on behalf of reform, and your powerful denunciation of the Ring frauds have met with their reward in the people's approval.

Let every preacher from every pulpit, next Sunday, make it a point to call on their congregations to turn out and vote, no matter what the inconvenience may be. I want to see your noble efforts crowned with success.

Trusting, Sir, you will excuse these lines, I am, one of your constant readers,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

Generous Street Boys.

In order to ascertain the feeling of the "street boys" on the recent calamity in Chicago, Mr. CALDER, the Superintendent of their Home, in Rivington-street, opened a subscription list, and invited all to contribute, to the extent of their ability, for the relief of the sufferers. The boys responded with the most touching eagerness, and in a very short time made up the handsome sum (for them) of $16. One little newsboy decided to go without his supper, to enable him to give five cents. His donation was taken, but he got his supper free, with an extra slice for his generosity.

The Ruppaner-Sayre Dispute—Power of the New-York Medical Society to Expel its Members—Decision of Judge Barnard.

In the case of ANTHONY RUPPANER against AUSTIN FLINT and others, which was heard before Judge BARNARD, in the Supreme Court, about two weeks ago, he has rendered an opinion which fully relates the entire history of the action. His Honor says:

There is no doubt of the authority of the County Medical Society to expel a member who is duly convicted of a violation of its by-laws. The defendants assume to be acting under color of this authority. One of them professes to be the accuser, and the others seek to justify their acts as members of the *Comitia Minora*. They have gravely misconceived the nature and extent of their powers. They have no legal authority to put a member on trial without substantial and definite charges of some offense of which they have jurisdiction, nor to deny to a corporator whom they seek to disfranchise the ordinary rights of a party accused. It seems that on some occasion Drs. RUPPANER and SAYRE took part in a surgical operation, and they afterward differed on the question as to who was the principal operator. A question of veracity arose which Dr. SAYRE proposed to solve by procuring, if possible, the expulsion of Dr. RUPPANER from the County Society. He presented to the *Comitia Minora* a paper of general vituperation, but charging no breach of the by-laws of the Society, or of the code of medical ethics. The so-called charges were fatally defective in form and in substance. A copy was left in the office of Dr. RUPPANER, in his absence, summoning him to appear, unaccompanied by counsel, the next night but one, to defend himself before the *Comitia Minora*. Though not personally served, he appeared and objected to the insufficiency of the charges, requesting that they might be made specific and definite. The *Comitia Minora* overruled his objections, and denied his request. He then applied to them at least to allow him a reasonable time to produce his evidence to meet the accusation. This also was denied.

He asked leave, as he was denied the assistance of counsel, to procure a stenographer to record the evidence. This, too, was denied, and he very properly protested against their action, denied their jurisdiction, and withdrew from the room to which they had summoned him. They proceeded to take the *ex-parte* statement of Dr. SAYRE, and, to suit his convenience, they granted the postponement which they had refused to Dr. RUPPANER.

When the latter withdrew the *Comitia Minora* pledged themselves, after the evidence was closed, to furnish him with a copy of the stenographer's notes. Their *ex-parte* proceedings were continued from time to time, and some eight months afterward they notified him that they had taken oral and written testimony from time to time, but repudiated their promise to furnish him with the stenographer's notes of the evidence, and summoned him to appear before them on a subsequent day with his witnesses to reply to the proofs which they chose to withhold. He had no alternative but to apply to the Court to restrain proceedings so utterly unwarranted in law. He is clearly entitled to the relief he asks, and the injunction must be continued until the final determination of the action. It would be a mockery of justice if corporate rights could be divested and professional character destroyed under color of proceedings so plainly illegal.

LUDLOW-STREET PRISONERS.

Unconditional Discharge of Eighteen of Them—Two Discharged Conditionally and One Transferred to the Federal Authorities—Remarks of Judge Barnard.

In pursuance of adjournment, already noticed in the TIMES, the matter of the application for the discharge of prisoners confined in Ludlow-street Jail came up, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. None of the prisoners were present in Court, but there appeared a large array of creditors interested in keeping the prison doors still shut upon them. The proceedings resulted in the discharge of eighteen of the prisoners absolutely, of two on condition of turning over property, of one being transferred to United States jurisdiction, and several remanded as undeserving the interposition of the Court.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN opened the proceedings by stating that when the matter was adjourned it was with the understanding that the prisoners should be notified to prepare each, and submit a brief statement of the facts connected with their case. Such notice had been given, as well as notice to all the attorneys representing the judgment creditors, and statements had been received from both sides, but some of them so late that he had not had time to examine them. There were a number, however, which he deemed entitled to the immediate consideration of the Court, whose names he then read.

The cases of the prisoners were then taken up in succession and disposed of.

The first was J. C. MCQUAHAN, charged with obtaining credit by falsely representing himself as employed by the Niagara Elevating Company at Buffalo, which representation was denied by the prisoner. He had been eight months in prison. His discharge was opposed on the ground that the lawyers of the judgment creditors resided in Buffalo, and had not had proper notice of this application. Mr. JAMES, counsel for the prisoner resident in this City, had received notice, and they should have appeared if there was any substantial ground of opposition. He was imprisoned under an execution for $6,000 [illegible], which his counsel said he could never pay while he remained in prison.

He was discharged on his own recognizance.

HORACE BOWE, imprisoned since 8th of April, was in for $246 47. He was discharged on his own recognizance.

BERRIAN GAY was charged with obtaining goods by representing himself as a member of the firm of J. GAY & CO., of Florida, and forging their names. He was discharged from civil arrest, but remanded to the Tombs on the charge of forgery.

MORRIS BERNSTEIN, imprisoned for $541 [illegible]. There was no opposition, and he was discharged on his own recognizance.

JEREMIAH O'DONOHOE, charged with the conversion of sewing-machines which he thought he bought, was discharged on his own recognizance on condition that he disclose the name of the party to whom the machines were sold. The judgment against him was for $400.

EDWARD T. HEWLETT was imprisoned under an execution for $3,000, he having, as alleged, obtained a quantity of leather under false representations. He was discharged on his own recognizance.

CHARLES A. BERGMANN was imprisoned under five orders of arrest, in default of $2,000. He was charged with false representations in obtaining credit. Discharged on his own recognizance.

JOHN P. CROPUT, imprisonment for the non-payment of $173 55 alimony, was detained in consequence of his having threatened to stay in jail until the walls rotted before he would pay. The Judge said he would leave him to try the question of endurance with the walls.

GEORGE W. HANCOCK was imprisoned in default of $600. He was ordered to be discharged on condition that he would make an assignment of his property to secure the debt.

FRANK L. MORTON was imprisoned since 18th of August in default of $400. He said he was destitute of friends, had a wife and three children, his wife being now sick. He was a book-keeper, and had embezzled $2,000 from his employers. He was discharged on his own recognizance, the Judge adding that if he was guilty of embezzlement he ought to be prosecuted criminally.

J. SILVIO DURAND, imprisoned since Aug. 19, in default of $685. He was discharged on his own recognizance.

THEODORE KUNTZMAN has been imprisoned in default of $250, since Aug. 28. He was discharged.

JULIUS LESSER had a contract for sewing hats, and after being discharged, on three succeeding Saturdays presented forged certificates from the foreman and obtained $[illegible]. It was represented that the prisoner was somewhat flighty and imaginative as to his property. He was discharged.

LEO HUMBERT received a loan of money on a promise to pay it back when he received a legacy from Germany. He received the legacy, but had changed his mind as to payment.

Judge BARNARD—Let him out.

AUGUST REINHARDT was imprisoned in default of $1,000 bail.

Judge BARNARD—What is he charged with?

COUNSEL—Breach of promise.

Judge BARNARD—Is that the only breach? Let him go.

HENRY JOHNSON was imprisoned in default of $170. He was discharged.

SAMUEL OPPENHEIMER has been imprisoned twenty-two months.

Judge BARNARD—That is a bad case; the prisoner has some $30,000, and ought to get along on that.

The prisoner's counsel stated that he had only $50,000 when arrested; $21,000 of this was sacrificed for $11,000, and the balance was used since his imprisonment. The Judge refused to discharge him.

HENRY SLATER was imprisoned in default of $500 bail, since the 6th of October. He said he bought shoes in good faith, but owing to business embarrassments was unable to pay. He was discharged.

J. M. HAYES, detained in default of $3,000, had his bail reduced to $1,500, and HORACE F. CLARK and WELCOME R. HEWLETT ordered to be accepted as sureties.

JOHN KERRY has been imprisoned since the 25th of September in default of $1,000 bail. He was ordered to be discharged on condition that he gives a mortgage on or assignment of property owned by him in Savannah, to secure the debt.

CHAS. DEGIO was imprisoned on a debt charged to have been incurred under false pretenses. Decision reserved.

EUGENE DAUCHENS was committed by Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, for contempt of Court, in the non-payment of money under its order. The motion for his discharge was denied.

SIMON GUNTHER was imprisoned on a debt incurred by the larceny of a bond from a man old and blind. The prisoner claimed that he had long done business for the old man, and that he had accounted for all of his property that had come into his hands. The motion to discharge was denied.

The motion to discharge W. B. DARLING, held in $6,000, was denied.

THOMAS SLATTERLY was held for a debt of $400, claimed to have been incurred with a boarding-house keeper in Waverley-place, under false pretenses.

Judge BARNARD—He must have been smart to get the best of a boarding-house keeper. The only remedy I know for them is to pay in advance or a stomach-pump. Let him go.

This closed the disposition of all the cases before the Court, and Mr. SULLIVAN stated that the order had been fully complied with by the Sheriff. There was also a further matter. In one case the healthfulness of the prison had been called in question. The physician had testified in that case that owing to the thickness of the walls they were in wet weather damp, but otherwise the prison was without fault in its administration.

Judge BARNARD said:

I've had occasion to look into the matter of Ludlow-street Jail, and find that it is as well kept as any jail can be in the point of health and good treatment, and the well-known fact that the man who is the chief in that department, Judge BRENNAN, is not only as kind and humane a man as any in the community, but is an honest man, and when it was called to his attention he was the first to suggest the reform that has taken place. My action was not based on that; it was based on the system of imprisoning a man in jail for debt, which is a disgrace to the nineteenth century and must be stopped. In regard to another thing: I have thought it all over very carefully since the writ was issued and I have determined, in the course of four or five days, to forfeit the bail of all persons charged with a criminal offense, whether indicted or not, where the witnesses against them are in jail; because instances have been very common in this City, County and State, where a man has been unfortunate enough to see the commission of an offense, and has been put in jail, while the prisoner has been at large. And I have no doubt that the man who killed NATHAN and ROGERS would have been discovered and brought to trial long before this—for somebody must have seen it—had it not been for the fear that the party who was a witness to the occurrence would be kept in jail for years.

Warden TRACY at the same time submitted to the Court a report as to the sanitary condition of the prison. The building, he says, was erected chiefly by days' work. It was first occupied July 22, 1862; that it has the cells so constructed as to have no connection with the outer walls; that the corridor is ventilated by eight windows, is heated by steam, and generally regarded as well adapted to its present use. He took possession Jan. 1, 1865, up to which time only one death had occurred, and only one since. The percentage of illness is small, and generally from causes arising outside the prison. During the cholera season not a single case of sickness occurred. The dampness of the cells may cause dampness, but this is not more [illegible] common to all prisons; that to avoid complaints of too much draft he had had eight sashes put up to the cells so as to be closed by the prisoners, but the City failing to pay for them, he could not have any more done. He concludes by saying that out of many prisons he has visited he has found none more healthy.

Judge BARNARD, after stating that motions in other cases might be made at a future day, ordered the Court to be adjourned until Monday next.

MURDER IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

A Laborer Killed in Cold Blood by His Employer at Orangeburg—Surrender of the Murderer.

At Orangeburg, Rockland County, thirty miles distant from this City on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a contractor named THOMAS COLE deliberately shot and killed one of his laborers named JAMES TEACH on Thursday morning. The Midland Railroad Company is constructing a branch road, to be known as the Rockland County Central Road. The work is being done by COLE, who has a gang of thirty men, all of whom board with him. On Wednesday the laborers received their month's pay, and, as is customary among them, spent their money on Wednesday evening freely at the liquor-saloons in Orangeburg and the neighborhood. They returned to their home at a late hour, feeling decidedly the worse for their spree. On Thursday morning COLE found it hard work to get them out of bed, and at the breakfast-table, after the meal, he ordered the men to prepare for labor. Several of them said that their debauch of the night before indisposed them to work. COLE threatened and bullied, however, until from fear, all save one of the indisposed consented. That man was JAMES TEACH. He said that he would not work. COLE told him that he must, and TEACH replied that he would not. COLE then said that he would make him, and without further remark stepped into a bedroom adjoining the dining-room. He soon returned, bearing a gun which his son-in-law brought from Chicago a few days ago, and deliberately leveled it at the mutinous workman, who still held firmly to his determination, and COLE discharged the contents into his body. The wounded man fell to the floor, and was removed by his fellow-workmen. Some of the shot penetrated TEACH's stomach and others entered his left lung, and lacerated it terribly. He lived in great agony until yesterday morning, when he died.

The shooting was done in the presence of COLE's wife, two servant girls, and the laborers. The men were about to lynch him, but after a violent struggle he escaped from them. Later in the day COLE entered the office of Justice HENRY BLAUVELT, at Orangeburg, and surrendered himself, and yesterday morning he was committed to the County Jail at New City to await the action of the Coroner. COLE is known all through the county as a man of violent temper and brutal disposition. He has frequently offered violence at his hands; and it is said that upon the smallest provocation he would lay any of them senseless upon the ground with a blow from a hammer or a shovel.

THE MICHIGAN FIRES.

Interesting Letter from Hon. William A. Howard to Alexander H. Rice, of Boston—The Suffering, and the Need of Aid.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, Land Commissioner of Michigan, has addressed the following letter to Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, of Boston:

LAND DEPARTMENT GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 29, 1871.

Hon. Alexander H. Rice:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 24th is received. On the 26th I advised you of the receipt of your very welcome telegram, and that I had drawn for the $5,000 in favor of N. L. AVERY, Treasurer. I will now give, as well as I can, the character and extent of the disasters by fire in this State. You will, I think, get the best idea by considering the different localities. Take any ordinary map of Michigan and note the place where the Menominee River empties into Green Bay, which river forms the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. The Peshtigo, after widening into a kind of bay, empties into Green Bay a few miles south, perhaps ten or fifteen. The town of that name was six or eight miles from Green Bay, on that river, and of course in Wisconsin. When this town was burned with such fearful loss of life, survivors fled to the lumbering villages on the Michigan side of the line. These villages were burned with great loss of life. Their people and our people are sufferers together, and when the Mayor of Milwaukee estimates the number of deaths at 1,500, I suppose it must embrace ours as well as theirs, theirs being much the larger number. Of course they receive aid altogether, and mainly in the name of Wisconsin, and through their committees. We can ship supplies directly from Grand Haven, but to avoid confusion we find it best to send money and supplies to Milwaukee, where, I believe, the best things are done in the best way, so far as this locality is concerned. So much for Wisconsin and Michigan on Green Bay.

If you will now look at Port Huron, at the foot of Lake Huron, and follow the shore northerly clear around and up Saginaw Bay, and extending back from the shore into the country forty miles, you will find a country where the horror and suffering is almost past belief. The loss of life is very great. Fifty dead bodies were found in the rear of our own town alone. Women and children saved their lives by rushing into the lake with their hair burned off. These people are being cared for by Detroit and all the eastern portion of this State, nobly aided by Toledo, Cleveland, and, indeed, all over Ohio, New-York, and last, but not least, glorious old New-England. Excuse the contradiction, but she seems to me not only the best but the oldest country in the world, perhaps because I first saw the light there.

If you would now find the field of the western branch of our State Committee, you will please place yourself at Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand River and the western terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. If you go north along the coast about ninety miles, you will find the place where Manistee was. If you go south from Grand Haven about twenty miles, and turn inland and cross a little lake, you will find the ruins of Holland. Of the villagers you will find three hundred families, in all perhaps two thousand persons, who were utterly destitute of food and shelter, and of clothing, except what they had on their persons when they fled for their lives. Instead of finding succor from the surrounding country, the country itself is devastated. One hundred and thirty farms were stripped of buildings, fences, crops, and their inhabitants were driven before the fire to the village.

But I need not describe the scenes at Holland or Manistee. They simply needed everything there. But the liberality of the American people, and especially of all the railroads in carrying free, and giving preference to cars loaded with supplies, has enabled the committee to accomplish more than could have been expected. I inclose a printed slip that has some suggestions deemed valuable for Holland. The people of Manistee will more readily find employment in getting out lumber. When once provided with shelter, bedding, and the men set to work, we shall be relieved to a great extent. The fire extended across the whole State. I have tried to point you to the shores. It was less severe in the interior, although there are many cases that do and must secure attention.

At Manistee and Holland we have depots, and earnest faithful men and women working to distribute to the necessities of the people. Our great depot is at Grand Haven, from which point we readily replenish smaller ones. We seek local contributions in kind, food, second-hand clothing, cooking-stoves, &c. I hope $1,000 of your bounty has reached Peshtigo or vicinity. Some of it is at Holland in the shape of ticking for straw beds, or cheap prints and wadding being made into warm comfortables; hammers, nails, putty, glass, flour, pork, &c., &c.; a few dollars in a shanty here and barracks there. When a people finds the wolf at the door, and is fighting him for life, it can spread a little money very thin. Our operations must continue a long time. We feel as though we had entered on a Winter's campaign. We are very thankful for your people's liberality. We invoke your sympathy and aid in the future. I beg leave to say that if some of your wealthy men would lend to these Holland farmers some money to aid them in building, they would combine business with charity. Probably prompt payment of interest could hardly be expected the first year, but the whole principal and interest could be made very safe. They are the most industrious people I ever saw. They settled twenty-five years ago on that flat land, densely covered with large timber, and with nothing but their hands, and they converted nine townships into a garden. But I have already extended this letter, I fear, beyond your patience.

Very respectfully,
WM. A. HOWARD.

Army and Navy Record.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to send 100 troops to San Antonio, Texas, where they will be assigned to the Fourth Cavalry; and also 100 to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry.

Master Hawley is ordered to the *Wyoming*; Passed Assistant Pay-master Cassady to the *Ashuelot*. The following are detached and placed on waiting orders: Capt. Parker, from the command of the *Franklin*; Lieut.-Commanders Sumner, White, Gillette and Henry C. White; Lieuts. Bond, Hunter and McKenzie; Midshipmen Richards, Thackara, Diggs, Berry, Potter, Nazro, John C. Wilson, Harbor, J. H. Moore, Day, Callahan, Ruschenberger, Philips and Stockton; Medical Director [illegible], Assistant-Surgeons Allen and Macon; Chaplain Geo. W. Smith, Chief Engineer Fithian, First Assistant Engineers Beckwith and Nicoll, from the *Franklin*; Midshipmen Perkins, Osborn, Garvin, Coivocoresses, Book and Wallis, from the *Portsmouth*; Lieut. W. H. Parker, from the *Richmond*; Lieut.-Commander Mitchell, from the *Shenandoah*, are placed on sick leave; Lieut. Commander Sigsbee, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the [illegible]; Pay Director [illegible], from the *Franklin*, and [illegible] Pay Director [illegible] ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster McConnell, from the *Ashuelot*, and ordered to return to the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

THE

GREAT DIURETIC.

The Proprietor trusts that his Remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as Patent Medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been used by every celebrated physician for upward of

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD CLAIMING A SU[illegible] [illegible] THE EXPERIMENTS WERE MADE WHILE ENGAGED IN THE DRUG BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TWENTY YEARS SINCE, PROMPTED BY THE ALARMING INCREASE OF DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND URINARY ORGANS, EXISTING IN BOTH SEXES. THESE DISEASES WERE JUSTLY ATTRACTING AS MUCH ATTENTION AS DISEASES OF THE LIVER OR ANY OTHER VITAL ORGAN OF THE BODY. UPON THE SOUND AND HEALTHY CONDITION OF THESE IMPORTANT ORGANS THE HEALTHY AND HARMONIOUS ACTION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND LIVER, AND CONSEQUENTLY THE HAPPINESS OF THE ENTIRE HUMAN FAMILY DEPENDS. THAT BUCHU SHOULD ACT UPON BOTH LIVER AND KIDNEYS, TO PREPARE IT SO THAT IT WOULD RETAIN ITS STRENGTH AND ACTIVE PRINCIPLE, WAS HIS AIM. IT MUST NOT BE MADE, as HOUSEKEEPERS MAKE TEA, BY BOILING. IT IS A DELICATE LEAF, AND ITS ACTIVE PRINCIPLE WOULD BE DESTROYED BY SUCH A PROCESS. IT MUST BE PREPARED IN VACUO, AND FROM THE LONG LEAF, FRESH AND CAREFULLY SELECTED.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now [illegible] where the leaves are gathered [illegible] CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, thousands of dollars of [illegible]

MY FLUID EXTRACT

[illegible] of the actual exportation of the Leaves.

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND HAS GAINED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES, ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS OF POWER, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, WEAK NERVES, TREMBLING, HORROR OF DISEASE, WAKEFULNESS, DIMNESS OF VISION, PAIN IN THE BACK, HOT HANDS, FLUSHING OF THE BODY, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, ERUPTION ON THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, &c.

Used by both sexes from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in Children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of Uterus.

There is no Better Known Remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

ALL OF

H.T.HELMBOLD'S

Preparations are Pharmaceutical.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from dissipation, impurities of the blood, &c.

THE EVIDENCE I PRODUCE IN REGARD TO THE EFFICACY OF MY

"FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU"

is not equaled by any Medicinal Preparation.

Having upward of Thirty Thousand Certificates, I am willing the few in today's issue should be carefully read.

TESTIMONY.

PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS STANDING—STONE PASSED, AND TO BE SEEN.

[illegible], Conn., Dec. 18, 18[illegible].

Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon this respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live, but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours and wanted to make water every minute, but could not. Have consulted doctors both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart and figured medicines; but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in *The Berkshire Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle; but, mind you, I had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I made up my mind it was no use trying any more. And all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up, and went to Hartford, on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite down-hearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken of his medicine, but, on my return, continued using the "Buchu;" and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little stones, which collected together. It looks like [illegible] of a sand-turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all; but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but I think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford Co., Conn.

REFERS TO

DR. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
DR. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
DR. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
DR. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
DR. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
DR. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
DR. BERESFORD, Hartford, Conn.

ALL OF WHOM TREATED ME FOR THE DISEASE.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparation extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper-berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination; and with his advice, after an examination of the matter, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might be only temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected, after using the remedy for five months.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such occasions.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

HON. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Washington, D. C.
HON. J. C. KNOX, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. J. S. BLACK, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
HON. ELLIS LEWIS, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
HON. G. W. WOODWARD, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
HON. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor of California.
HON. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 25, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have, in my practice used in a majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, and confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

PERMANENT CURE OF DIABETES WITH FOUR BOTTLES.

HACKENSACK, Bergen County, N. J., April 26, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir: I have been suffering for a long time from Diabetes, and had been under treatment for the same by three (3) of the most eminent physicians of this place—viz.: Drs. Hasbrouck, Hall and Smith—without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your "FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU," I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative properties. I am happy to state that after having taken four bottles of your "BUCHU," I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been perfectly cured by your medicine, having been informed by the three physicians above stated that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours,
JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, County of Bergen, State of New-Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

(Signed,) JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

(Signed,) JOHN C. KEARNEY,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City and County, No. 21 Chambers-st., New-York.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 4, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.

Dear Sir: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and now I feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so much." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours, truly. THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WM. COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. L. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY BULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
DR. WAKEMAN, Redding, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New-York City.

And many others, if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 21, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire, as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases from which I had suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which I commenced using with little faith and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use. Now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly seventy-eight years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, and I feel I ought to publicly record the fact as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours respectfully,
D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:

COL. DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOWE, Esq., Girard, Penn., Editor Cosmopolite.
GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., Attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Penn., Attorney.
Capt. D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., Attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., Merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., Merchant.
C. F. BUCKWELL, Girard, Penn., Merchant.
R. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., Druggist.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 8TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD: Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am, respectfully, yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 18, 1869.

GREAT SUFFERING.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu.

I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine—(I would give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price)—am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 19 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and he has been entirely cured by the use of Helmbold's Buchu.

J. W. SAVAGE, Ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA RAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BARTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. & S. MELLICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. R. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and I am cognizant of the facts set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 23, 1866.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

Dear Sir: I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract and a half-dozen of your Rose Wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patients; and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again, as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in Charge Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1869.

Mr. HELMBOLD:

Sir: I have used your EXTRACT BUCHU with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife. Very truly yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. HELMBOLD: I have given your EXTRACT BUCHU to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to try your BUCHU by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half dozen bottles, as I tried many other remedies and my family physician to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE M. MARSHALL.

GERMANTOWN, Penn., Feb. 2, 1869.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

DR. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir: On the 3d of August I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia railroad car. On my arrival in New-York I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of that street, and another physician, whose name I do not remember. After my wounds were dressed I suffered for three (3) days intense agony from internal injuries which affected my kidneys. Upon my [illegible] that after taking but three doses of your EXTRACT BUCHU I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,
P. H. KEARNEY,
No. [illegible]

Mr. Kearney respectfully refers to either of the following gentlemen:

HON. ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Editor of Citizen and Round Table.
B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 163 Greenwich-st.
MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor of Home Journal.
HON. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.
MESSRS. PETTENGILL & BATES, No. 37 Park-row.
HON. NELSON J. WATERBURY, New-York.
HON. JAMES B. COULTER, New-York.

And many others, if necessary.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1869.

DEAR DR. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the *Herald*. I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared, after using it for three months. I would give $50 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA B. STOUGHTON.
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

FROM A PRACTITIONER OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MR. HELMBOLD:

Sir: I have prescribed your Buchu in affections of the Bladder and Kidneys with a gratifying result.

Truly yours, EDWARD L. SHAW, M. D.

New-York, April 13, 1869.

DISEASE OF THE BLADDER AND GOUT OF THE KIDNEY CURED.

H. T. HELMBOLD: I consider thy Compound Fluid Extract Buchu one of the best medicines for Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. One bottle relieved me of severe Gout of Kidneys, and I was entirely cured by the use of six.

Respectfully, thy friend,
S. M. JOHNSON.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May, 1869.

CURE OF A CASE OF GRAVEL OF NINE YEARS STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, GIRARD HOUSE, April 12, 1866.

DR. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir: Having suffered with gravel for upward of nine years, and not obtaining any relief from the various physicians in my section, I visited Philadelphia for the purpose of having an operation performed some ten or eleven weeks since; but, on my arrival, I saw your advertisement in the *Ledger*, and I determined to try it first, having a great aversion to the operation. I purchased three bottles, although at the time I had little faith in medicine in my case, but hoping it might relieve my suffering. I soon found my pain decrease, and felt much more comfortable. I then purchased one dozen bottles. I continued to use it, and at the expiration of four weeks I noticed a deposit in my chamber, and upon inspection I found this to be gritty, and then determined to examine more closely; and to my surprise I found this to be small particles, larger than a pin's head. I continued to use the medicine, and have collected a few of the same, which I inclose. I continued to pass them until within three weeks. My water previous to using it was feverish, and a sediment would form from it. Since that period it is much lighter; the pain has ceased, and I am able to inform you that it is now of a natural color, and I have no pain or inflammation in any part of my body, and can walk, ride, or rest, without any inconvenience.

I shall leave for home to-morrow, but shall take a supply with me, as I intend using it for some time, although I feel well now, and can certify my [illegible] it has effected a cure when all other remedies and medical skill had failed.

Feeling grateful that I was so fortunate to find and you to prepare such an excellent medicine, believe me, in the comprehensive sense of the word,

Your friend, J. S. SANDERSON.

(DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF PHILADELPHIA.)

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say I have used and used every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Thirty years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound, of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

Aug. 11, 1868.

FROM A PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, SURGEON AND CLINICAL LECTURER TO THE ALMSHOUSE INFIRMARY, &c.

I have employed the medicines of Dr. Helmbold in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found them extremely efficacious, especially in diseases of the urinary organs. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them of inestimable value and worthy the confidence of the Faculty.

WM. A. COLEMAN, M. D.

June 26, 1867.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF

TWENTY YEARS.

Price, $1 25 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $6 50.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS. DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

CRYSTAL PALACE DRUG STORE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New-York,
AND
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinee at 1½—MARTHA—Christine Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MEG MERRILIES—Miss Charlotte Cushman. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE BUSYBODY—Mr. Charles Mathews.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—OPERA BOUFFE—FLEUR DE THE. Matinee at 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE.—Matinee at 2—IL TROVATORE—Theo. Wachtel.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—EMPIRE RINK—Art, Science and Mechanics.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unabating energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition........ $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........ 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........ 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum........ 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year........ 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)........ 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........ 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year........ 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)........ 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)........ 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year........ 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Italy is thinking of fortifying the Alpine passes, at an estimated cost of 7,000,000 of francs.

Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, R. A., the great English painter, is seriously ill.

The convention for the sale of the Dutch Colonies in Sumatra and Guinea to Great Britain has been signed by the representatives of both countries.

Fourteen thousand families, or about 63,000 persons of all ages and sexes and colors, are now receiving aid from the Chicago Aid and Relief Society.

The Georgia Legislature recognized BENJAMIN CONLEY, (Republican,) as Acting Governor, yesterday, and a bill was introduced for a special election for Governor in December.

VERNON G. POWELL, late clerk in the Second Auditor's office, charged with conspiracy with Ex-Congressman W. B. STOKES, and others, to defraud the United States, was released yesterday, on $10,000 bail, to answer before the Criminal Court.

Intelligence from Algeria announces the entire suppression of the insurrection in that department. The natives were generally resuming their agricultural labors.

There were five deaths from yellow fever, yesterday, in Charleston, S. C.

Judge DWINELLE, of the Fifteenth District Court, in San Francisco, has affirmed the validity of the special assessments on the stockholders in the insurance companies, to make good the capital impaired by Chicago fire losses.

IGNATIUS BRACHLIN, arrested in Philadelphia, on Thursday, on suspicion that he was FRANK KELLY, the murderer of Major CATTO, has been liberated, the case being one of mistaken identity.

The Commissioner of Pensions has found in the case of Col. FORBES, the suspended Pension Agent in Philadelphia, a clear case of defalcation amounting to $92,000, and without the slightest mitigating circumstances.

W. H. HOOPER, delegate from Utah, has arrived in Washington. He denies that he has business with the President relative to affairs in that Territory.

The remains of 120 Confederate soldiers from North Carolina, whose graves were marked at Gettysburg, have been removed to Raleigh, and reinterred in the Confederate Soldiers' Cemetery.

The clothing of the two young women who jumped into the river at Lewiston, Me., yesterday, has been identified as belonging to ADA BROWN, of Buckfield, and ANNA WOOD, of Hartford.

CHARLES H. WARD, of the late banking firm of MELLEN, WARD & Co., of Boston, sentenced to three years' imprisonment in June, 1870, for embezzling Government funds, was yesterday released on pardon from President GRANT.

Do not fail to register today. It is the last chance you will have. Encourage the advocates of the good cause by registering the vote of every honest citizen.

The Committee of Seventy earnestly entreat store-keepers, and all employers of labor, to close their places of business next Tuesday. By this means thousands of votes will be added to the good cause. Let every man have a chance to vote. This cannot be done unless the places of business are closed. Will not our tax-payers give up a few hours in order that their property may be saved from further spoliation? The Stock Exchange will close, and hundreds of firms have already joined the movement. Send in more names.

Are We to Lose Our Last Rights?

There are many rumors in circulation to the effect that the Police Commissioners will order everybody out of the polling booths next Tuesday except the "Ring" inspectors—that no "watchers" will be permitted to go near the booths, and that other measures will be adopted to falsify the vote,—by which means alone can a triumph for TWEED & Co. be secured.

These rumors gain strength by the issue from Superintendent KELSO's office of a Police order, which contains the following clause:

"Inspectors of election are now, by law, canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will, therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisputed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass. When that is done, to take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the Station-houses."

That is to say, HALL's inspectors are to be allowed to do as they please, and if the Reform Party protest against any of their acts, the Police are to bundle them out, neck and crop. That is the way in which this order is to be obeyed.

The Police Commissioners cannot be too plainly warned that behind this trick stands revolution. The people will not have their rights taken from them without resistance. Frauds cannot be carried on at the polls without the connivance of the Police Commissioners. Their names are HENRY (or Hank) SMITH, J. S. BOSWORTH, B. F. MANIERRE, T. J. BARR, and A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, *ex officio*. These are the men to whom we owe the outrageous intimidation of voters by the Police which was carried on yesterday, as will be seen from our local reports.

If the people will submit to be robbed, they will not submit to a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of liberty, and this the treacherous shuffler, HALL, might have found out by his experience of last 12th of July. We warn HALL and the Police Commissioners that any violence they may exercise at the polls next Tuesday, or any frauds they may attempt to carry out, will be bitterly resented. If we cannot have a fair election—if the Police are to be used as instruments of oppression against the people—TWEED, HALL and SWEENY will bring down a storm upon their heads which will soon clear them out of our paths. The people will not stand much more of their swindling.

In That Way Alone.

In every State where an election has been held since the Tammany frauds were exposed, the people have made known by their votes their abhorrence of those frauds, and have defeated the Democratic ticket.

Is this State, in which the frauds were perpetrated, to be the only State in the Union unaffected by the monstrous scandal? Are we to have it said that the people of New-York do not mind being governed by thieves?

Remember that the frauds of TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY, are no longer mere newspaper talk. They are matters of official record. They have formed the basis of suits in the Courts, under the advice of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, the leader of the New-York Bar. They are denounced, in language quite as strong as we have used in the TIMES, by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The Committee of Citizens, *appointed by Mayor Hall's desire*, speak of them as appalling. The Committee of Seventy describe them as "a gigantic crime against property." Nobody defends them. The proof of them is before the world, and is admitted, even by the guilty persons themselves, to be unanswerable.

If all this evidence will not move the people of the State and City to overthrow every candidate of Tammany next Tuesday, what would do so? If Tammany cannot be dislodged now, it never can. You can never have stronger proof of the crimes committed by TWEED and his fellow-conspirators than you have before you now. There is positively not one good reason for keeping the robbers in power. Their continued ascendency will be regarded all over the world as a heavy blow at republican institutions, and a fatal and everlasting blot upon New-York State.

Will our friends in the interior be content to cast a light vote under these circumstances? Will our friends in the City suffer themselves to be misled by enemies of Gen. GRANT into fighting the Presidential issue at this election? Will they vote for men like GRIDLEY in the Eleventh Assembly District?

Close all your stores. Let every man do his best to secure victory. Make the Mayor and the Police Commissioners understand that if they allow any foul play next Tuesday at the polls, a heavy retribution will fall upon them. Vote for the "Seventy" ticket. In that way alone can you redeem the City and State from their present degrading position.

A Sample of Honest Work.

The reforms which Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN has quietly and effectively brought about during the short period since his appointment, afford eloquent testimony to the value of an honest man in office. In the single item of the abolition of sinecure offices, Mr. GREEN has already saved the tax-payers many thousands of yearly outlay. Mr. GREEN's circular to the heads of Bureaus in his Department, of Oct. 30, is a document that deserves to be memorable in the history of local reform. In the very centre of a system based on the most reckless disregard of efficiency and the basest subserviency to political "influence," the Deputy Controller issued this remarkable order:

"You are hereby informed that every employe of this Department is to understand that his services are engaged for the legitimate, prompt and regular attention to the duties of the position to which he is appointed, and for no other purpose. His salary is supposed to be fixed as an adequate compensation for his services, and no person employed in this Department will be allowed to accept or receive any fee, reward or compensation whatever, except his salary, for any service connected with the Department, except where the fees are fixed and established by law; any infraction of this rule will be deemed sufficient cause for removal. No employe of this Department will be required by any person in authority in this Department to pay any portion of his salary as a political assessment, or for political purposes; that matter, as well as his political action, is left to the free choice of each individual. * * * Neither persons holding sinecures nor incompetent will be retained in the Department."

Imagine how huge a stride we should make in the path of reform were similar notices to be issued by the heads of all the City Departments. The immediate saving to the overburdened tax-payers would reach to an enormous sum every year, and the prospective saving would amount to a great deal more. Destroy the barefaced robbery of sinecure offices, and, what is as bad, the long list of superfluous offices, and we should not only save money which is worse than wasted, but we should establish a higher standard of efficiency and honesty in the City service, which would give us in time a far better return for the money actually expended. It seems like a dream to think of removing from the rank and file of our local Administration the stain of inefficiency, indolence, black-mailing and insolence, and yet the thing can be done. Vote the "Seventy" Ticket on Tuesday, and, with an honest majority in the Legislature, we shall soon have the City Government so transformed that Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN will not be the only honest man holding a prominent position within it.

The Next Legislature.

So much that is vital not only to the City but to the State, depends upon the character of the next Legislature, that we made an early appeal to our friends throughout the State in favor of the selection of able, upright and experienced candidates. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, it was important that Republicans should present in the Senate districts at least candidates whose names would inspire the confidence and awaken the zeal of the electors. But our expectations in this respect have not in every instance been realized. The party, therefore, will lose the prestige which the nomination of its very best men would have given to the canvass.

We can, and do, however, most cheerfully indorse the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, of the Ninth District. This is a nomination eminently "fit to be made." Mr. ROBERTSON has established, by long and faithful service, a high Legislative, Congressional, and Judicial character. He has long and deservedly enjoyed the confidence of the electors of Westchester County. His competitor, Mr. CAULDWELL, is, in all respects, as we have already, and on more than one occasion, shown, unworthy of the position he seeks. The Tammany Ring owns him, and would use him for all their nefarious purposes. Mr. ROBERTSON runs against large odds; but he has done so on former occasions, and always triumphed. A large number of electors, doing business in the City, reside in Westchester County. It behooves them, if they want to strike a hard blow against the Ring Robbers, to exert all their influence in favor of the election of WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON to the Senate.

The nomination of A. W. PALMER for the Dutchess and Columbia District is a good one. He is a gentleman of acknowledged character and proverbial integrity. He has served acceptably in both Houses of the Legislature. His Democratic competitor, Col. NELSON, is a strong man, but we confidently anticipate Mr. PALMER's election by a handsome majority.

The Republicans of the Albany District have in CHARLES H. ADAMS a candidate worthy of their united and best efforts. Mr. ADAMS has been an extensive and successful manufacturer. He has been quite active in politics, though never holding office. There is a political majority against him, but he is popular, and the Republicans will do their best to elect him.

The people of the Twelfth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington, have an excellent candidate in the person of ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., who is nominated by the Republican Party in opposition to WM. A. RUSSELL, the choice of the Tammany Ring. Mr. BAKER has served three terms in the Assembly, where he was known as an uncompromising opponent of all the corrupt jobs of the New-York Ring, and Tammany will spend its stolen money freely to prevent his election to the Senate. Let all friends of honest legislation unite in the support of Mr. BAKER.

No better candidate than JAMES H. GRAHAM, of Delaware, could have been presented to the electors of that Senate District. He has been a zealous, efficient, day and night Whig and Republican for more than thirty years. He is always right, always in the right place, and always "on time."

Mr. WOODIN, the nominee from the Cayuga and Wayne District, is a member of the present Legislature, enjoying, and, as we have every reason to believe, deserving, the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. CLEVELAND, the candidate from the Twenty-sixth District, is—unless amid the demoralizations of the last few years his character has undergone a change—every way worthy a seat in the Senate. He has been for many years the editor of a Whig and Republican journal at Penn Yan, which in times past was as faithful in maintaining the right as it was fearless in denouncing the wrong.

Of Mr. KELLY, the Republican nominee from the Munroe District, we know very little. But the legislative record of his Democratic opponent is so unequivocally bad, that every possible effort should be made to elect Mr. KELLY.

Of the merits of the *split* in the Niagara District, we are unacquainted. If, as is alleged, the opposition to the re-election of Senator BOWEN is stimulated by a man from Orleans County, who has subsisted for twelve or fifteen years upon the drippings of the State Committee, no heed should be given to it. While on the other hand, if that Senator has been unfaithful, he ought not to be re-elected.

The Courts to the Rescue.

Judge BARNARD has been asked to protect the City against the contemplated election frauds of OAKEY HALL's inspectors. Every one will remember the famous injunction suit—the first blow in Court to the Ring—and that it was Mr. JOHN FOLEY who brought it. The same energetic citizen now makes complaint before Judge BARNARD, citing certain notorious facts to show that there is reason to believe in a conspiracy to defeat the will of the people by fraud at the election on Tuesday next. These facts are, first, the existence of a system by which the Tammany Ring, through its Ward representatives, names the inspectors, gives or withholds their appointment, according as they can be depended on to commit the frauds required by the Ring, and changes them at will; and, second, the bad record and repute of many of the inspectors so far named, among whom Mr. FOLEY avows there "are several who stand accused of crimes of murder, and of theft, some who cannot write, many well-known repeaters, and others who in past years, have been accused of fraudulently counting the ballots at the elections in the interest of the Tammany Hall candidates." These allegations are sustained by a number of affidavits, which will be found in another column. The complaint fixes the responsibility where it belongs, on the Mayor. That gentleman has the appointment this year of fully two-thirds of the inspectors. He has refused to counsel with the authorized representatives of the honest voters. He has named many notoriously bad men. He has uniformly placed the appointments directly in the hands of the Ring agents, and has changed them at the dictation of the latter, without legal excuse for so doing. He is, in short, the active leader in the conspiracy. Mr. FOLEY asks that the order of the Court be directed to him, requiring him to substitute honest and capable men for the designated rogues and incapables.

It is to be hoped that Judge BARNARD will find it in his power to provide a defense for the people against the great outrage that threatens them. The evidence adduced by the complainant in the present case is clear enough. If more were needed, it would be well for Mr. FOLEY to call the attention of the Court to the practice adopted by the inspectors of taking names for registry on loose paper. LAZARUS and PETTIT had the hardihood to plead to Judge BARNARD himself that they were not guilty of false registry, because *this was not registry at all*. Yet it is all the inspectors propose to give honest voters. Is not this ground for action?

Judge BARNARD has already held that in case of great financial wrong, of robbery of the people, if they had no remedy it was the business of a Court of Equity to step in and provide one. Mr. O'CONOR says of his own appeal for relief, to a Court of precisely the same general jurisdiction as Judge BARNARD's, that it was made on the ground that "the State *as parens patriæ* has power to correct by action at law, or in equity, abuses of corporate and official authority." Surely there never was a grosser abuse of official authority than HALL's appointment of inspectors, for the purpose of procuring a fraudulent result to the election. Judge BARNARD interposed with boldness to prevent further plunder. The people look to him now for equal firmness and courage in stopping a greater wrong than mere plunder can ever be.

Tilden on Hall.

We hope the members of the Grand Jury which adjourned last week without finding an indictment against Mayor HALL, have carefully perused the speech made by Mr. TILDEN at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening. It, instead of going through the farce of summoning a score of citizens before them in the absurd expectation of finding some one who had actually seen HALL steal money from the City Treasury, they had exercised a little of Mr. TILDEN's common sense and home-made logic, they would have found abundant evidence on which to frame an indictment against the Mayor. Mr. TILDEN finds no difficulty in proving HALL's guilt out of his own mouth, and does not hesitate to pronounce him the "chief conspirator" in the plot by which the City was robbed out of five millions of dollars. He it was who, as Mr. TILDEN says, "prepared the legal methods and the legal plausibility for the crimes that have since been enacted." He it was who drafted the law by which TWEED, CONNOLLY and himself were to audit the accounts of INGERSOLL, GARVEY & Co., and then endeavored to shirk responsibility for the frauds that he knew were to be committed by offering a resolution at the first and only meeting of the Board of Audit, transferring the entire work of the Board to TWEED and his clerk. Here was criminal negligence of a plain duty imposed upon him by a law of his own creation, and a criminal betrayal of his trust as Mayor of the City, whose interests he was elected to guard,—enough, in itself, to subject him to indictment by a Grand Jury and trial before a jury of his constituents. But Mr. TILDEN evidently does not believe, and neither does any man of common sense, that HALL is innocent of personal participation in the proceeds of the robberies, which he took such pains to enable others to commit. The best proof of this, as we have before remarked, is the course pursued by him when the robberies were first detected and made public.

Does any sane man believe that HALL would have resorted to such miserable subterfuges as those set forth by Mr. TILDEN to screen the plunderers of the Treasury, if he had been innocent of all complicity in their crimes? HALL, according to his own showing, stands in the position of a servant who had concocted a scheme to rob his master; who had procured the appointment of professional thieves to aid him in guarding his employer's property; and who, after pointing out to his companions where the treasure was concealed and how to get at it, artfully withdrew from the scene, telling his pals to "go in and help themselves." And is such a man to be held guiltless because it cannot be shown that he filched the stolen money with his own fingers? How long would any member of HALL's Grand Jury hesitate to find an indictment against a private servant under these circumstances? And what is HALL but a servant of the People?

The World and Mr. Andrew H. Green.

The impudence which the *World* is now displaying in reference to the exposures of its friends TWEED & Co., almost exceeds the mendacity it has exhibited on the same subject for a year past. People who read that paper know well how it "blackguarded" the TIMES, and the cowardly slanders it heaped upon all persons connected with it, for daring to accuse the Ring of dishonesty. The *World* over and over again declared that the present City Government was an honest one, that the TIMES was making false charges, that the "old Board of Supervisors" was responsible for all the frauds which had been committed. Only a few weeks ago it vindicated TWEED from the charge of having acquired his money dishonestly in the following language:

"Whatever else Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why then should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money?"

We could quote columns of such stuff, but surely the public cannot so soon have forgotten the infamous course pursued by the *World* throughout this fight. *It even defended Oakey Hall's monstrous "Code Amendments,"* although the other day it condemned some candidate for having done the same thing. And now it speaks of "Republican attacks" on Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, and claims credit to itself for having put Mr. GREEN where he is! Impudence is nothing unless it is well carried out, and the brass of the *World* has something almost sublime about it.

On the day when we announced, with the warmest approval the appointment of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN as Deputy Controller, and called upon the people to support him, the *World denounced him as an accessory to Connolly's swindles*. It went out of its way to abuse Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN as a "*railway politician and lawyer*." The proprietor and editor of the TIMES were attacked for having consulted with Mr. TILDEN—whereas, in fact, there had been no consultation on the subject—although we should have no reason to be ashamed if there had been. The *World* further accused Mr. GREEN of going into office only for the purpose of screening CONNOLLY. Listen to its own words:

"Why should he (Mr. GREEN) wish to screen Controller CONNOLLY from the consequences of a judicial condemnation? What is the explanation of his advising friend's [Mr. TILDEN] sudden friendship for Mr. CONNOLLY? At any time within the last year, and especially within the last week, ANDREW H. GREEN and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY would have been thought a queer pair of yoke-fellows, and the most unlikely of any two men to be found paddling the same leaky canoe. This verifies the trite proverb that politics makes strange bed-fellows.

The public interpretation put upon this may perhaps be that Mr. GREEN hates Mr. SWEENY because he has not got on comfortably with him in the Central Park Commission, and fancying that CONNOLLY has cause to dislike Mr. SWEENY too, *he makes an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the man whom he has always professed to regard as the biggest knave in the Tammany pack!* Is it worthy of Mr. GREEN's past reputation to make an alliance with a judicially-branded man and become his subordinate and factotum, in order to spite Mr. SWEENY, because Mr. SWEENY has not recognized Mr. GREEN's pretensions as a member of the Central Park Commission? What can Mr. GREEN expect to accomplish by this singular manœuvre? Will his induction into the office of Deputy Controller under CONNOLLY wipe out and cancel the frauds with which that officer stands charged? Will not GREEN, on the contrary, *be regarded as an accomplice after the fact?* Having always professed to regard CONNOLLY as a thief, how does he reconcile it to his honor and his conscience to *become the* ASSOCIATE, SCREEN, *and chief* FACTOTUM *of the same man, when he has just been judicially branded as little better than a 'highway robber'?* And does Mr. GREEN really suppose that his name has any such potency as to whitewash and acquit a man whom a Court, and an indorsing, unanimous community, have put in the pillory as the chief instigator and abettor of gigantic frauds? Why should ANDREW H. GREEN consent to screen RICHARD B. CONNOLLY in such a crisis as this, when CONNOLLY is sinking under the accumulated weight of a judicial condemnation and intense public odium? *It is the most marvelous prostitution of a pure reputation that we ever heard of.*

If CONNOLLY is guilty of the malfeasance with which he stands charged, the saving grace of Mr. GREEN's sudden friendship cannot make him innocent. He cannot dissolve the injunction by changing one of his subordinates. And, what is more important, he cannot by any such shallow and ridiculous device shield himself from the coming impeachment. Mr. GREEN, seduced by bad advisers, *has lent himself to a skulking intrigue to shield Connolly* and prevent the appointment of a thoroughly upright man like Gen. MCCLELLAN or Mr. BELMONT to the Controllership. This preposterous fetch is not creditable either to Mr. GREEN or his sly advisers. If the intention of the Legislature is the true and admitted rule of interpretation, a Court *ought to adjudge the appointment of Mr. Green invalid and void*."

This is the paper which now has the impudence to take credit to itself for the good work done by Mr. TILDEN and Mr. GREEN. Small credit is due to the *World*, or to any Democratic newspaper, for the fact that Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN was not instantly hounded out of his office by HALL and SWEENY. The TIMES alone stood between him and his assailants—on the very Sunday when the above article appeared in the *World*, the TIMES placed the true facts of the case before the people, and earnestly called upon the public to sustain Mr. GREEN. It is a little too much to see the *World* coolly claiming credit for any share of Mr. GREEN's work. It is like the *Express* bragging that the Democratic papers have exposed Tammany, while absolutely excluding from its own columns all the fraudulent warrants, and all the evidence on which the Ring thieves have been convicted before the bar of public opinion.

Is Freedom Only a Name?

The extent to which the Tammany Ring have succeeded in undermining the most cherished constitutional privileges of our citizens, is just beginning to be recognised by the public, and has awakened the greatest indignation and alarm.

It has always been supposed that trial by jury was one of the great bulwarks of our liberties. No right has been so zealously protected in the Constitutions of this State and of the United States. As for the right to an honest count of the ballots, that was considered too sacred to require any particular guarantee, as our fathers could not imagine any organized attempt would ever be made to interfere with it.

Mayor HALL has, however, demonstrated to us that until our present rulers are swept away from the positions they disgrace, the Grand Jury will remain a farce—a mere collection of servants of the Ring, who indict such men as the Ring desire to be indicted, and acquit those who are in league with it.

It has long been asserted by those best qualified to judge, that the same system which HALL found so successful in his own case before the Grand Jury had been applied to all other juries, and that no case in which the Ring or their satellites were concerned could be tried before a jury upon which they would not succeed in having at least one representative. And of course on anything but a Grand Jury one man is as good as a dozen. That this assertion was correct has been shown by several cases, and certainly the circumstances of the trial of ISAAC LAZARUS, for false registration on Thursday last before Judge BARNARD, go far to convince an unprejudiced mind that politicians are right in asserting it to be a "put up job." To outsiders the proof seemed as clear as possible, and from the fact of the jury standing eleven to one, it is pretty plain that they so considered it. If the assertion publicly made be correct, that the dissenting juror was a Tammany office-holder, the conclusion is irresistible that he was placed there by the Ring.

The effect of the conviction and sentence of a repeater at the present time would be most disastrous upon Ring fortunes. It is nothing new for them to pack a jury. They have the power and the instruments, and although we are unwilling to prejudge the matter, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that this was done in the Lazarus case.

If there be any citizen in New-York who does not deeply feel the necessity of voting for the candidates nominated by the Committee of Seventy, let him reflect upon the condition in which he would be left if they were defeated, with LEDWITH, proven by the Bar Association to be "no lawyer," and by his own course to be venal, sitting for fourteen years as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and with the Ring packing not only the Grand but the Petit Juries whenever anything comes up which affects their interests. And then, let him add to this mockery of justice the spectacle of organized bands of repeaters stuffing the ballot-boxes with illegal votes, and counting out the honest suffrages of those opposed to them, emboldened by the immunity they obtain through such Judges and juries.

Gov. Seymour Against Tom Fields.

The tax-payers and Reform Democrats of the Nineteenth Assembly District evince good sense in giving the electors of that district the opportunity and privilege of voting for a man in every possible respect the opposite of TOM FIELDS. Widely as we have ever differed with Gov. SEYMOUR politically, we have always cheerfully recognized and acknowledged both the purity of his private character and the integrity of his official record. It is said that the three or four thousand men employed by the Park Commissioners will be arrayed in favor of FIELDS. Is this certain? Will Commissioners SWEENY and HILTON march their employes to the polls in a body against Gov. SEYMOUR? Will Mr. A. T. STEWART, who has great influence over HILTON, sanction this scandalous outrage?

There is one contingency which almost reconciles us to the idea of TOM FIELDS' re-election. It is that, in the event of a Reform majority in the Assembly, Mr. FIELDS' manipulations of the Tax Levy, by means of which he drew several hundred thousand dollars from the City Treasury, will be investigated.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is due to Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER to state the fact, of which we were not at the time aware, that he declared, when his name was published in connection with the Tweed Testimonial, that it was used without his consent, and would have been refused had its use been requested. Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN's name was also signed for him and without his approval. As the Ring were in the business of using other people's names without their knowledge at that time, and for much more serious purposes, it is not singular that Messrs. OTTENDORFER and O'BRIEN should have been victimized.

Yesterday's registration brings up the total of names placed on the poll-books to 120,003. This is 12,614 less than the total registry of last year. An inspection of the numbers registered from the various Wards will show that the decrease is mainly owing to the absence of voters from the repeating strongholds of Tammany. The roughs of the lower and river-side Wards are, doubtless, acting under orders, in staying away from the registry. The obvious intention is to obstruct the polling-places on Tuesday with numbers of men who require to be sworn, and so weary and disgust honest voters by long delays. The trick will not succeed. Let every man who values liberty, public honor, and private decency, register to-day, so that he may be able to vote without question and without delay on Tuesday next.

All JOHN V. GRIDLEY's propositions to JAMES O'BRIEN to trade for votes having been met with a point-blank refusal, the Gridley and Greeley faction will now probably try to strike a bargain with Tammany Hall. TWEED is aware that GRIDLEY will be quite as useful to him at Albany as PITTMAN can be, and will therefore direct that he be counted in, in consideration of his throwing what little influence he may have in favor of BRADLEY. This, or any other corrupt bargain, can be thwarted by the honest men of the Eleventh Assembly District concentrating their vote upon Col. HAWKINS.

Is a man like LEDWITH, a man without any legal training or knowledge, and, as he has already taken the trouble to prove, without honor or principle, to be elected Judge of the Supreme Court at the dictation of the Tammany Ring? Is it not more important than ever now that we should have honest Judges on the Bench? LEDWITH would be a dishonest Judge, and therefore a curse to the community. Be sure to vote for Judge G. C. BARRETT next Tuesday; whatever else you omit to do, don't fail to do *that*.

Mr. GREELEY thinks it to be a "matter of conscience" to support Mr. PULLMAN in the Seventh Senatorial District, and [illegible] JOHN J. BRADLEY's chances of election. The thought of being in a minority may be very consoling to Mr. GREELEY, but it is the position of all others which nearly every other honest voter in this community has resolved to avoid. A minority which runs its candidate for no other valid reason than to help the election of one of the most unscrupulous and greedy nominees of the Ring, need hardly complain if public opinion sets upon it the brand of Tammany. Every vote for PULLMAN is a vote for BRADLEY, and through BRADLEY for his relative SWEENY, and the rest of the knavish crew, to the necessity of whose overthrow all other considerations must yield.

The cynical contempt which Tammany entertains for the opinion of reputable men, is very strikingly displayed in the renomination of the notorious "JIM" IRVING for the Sixteenth Assembly District. IRVING showed himself on the floor of the House last session to be the bully and the coward which men of his class generally are. Even from an Assembly which responded to the whip of TOM FIELDS, IRVING was promptly expelled for his disgraceful assault upon Mr. WEED. Are the electors of the Sixteenth District prepared to allow this blackguard and rowdy to claim on Tuesday that he is their representative? They have the choice of NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, a Democrat of whom it is enough to say that he has received the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy, and in whose favor the Republican candidates have retired. He can and must be elected.

Boxes are to be provided for the reception of ballots for Assistant Aldermen. This is due to the express order of Judge BARNARD, and not to Mayor HALL's hesitating assent, which might at any moment have been recalled. The certain repeal of the City charter will, of course, terminate early next year the tenure of office of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whatever may be the character of its members. It is, however, none the less essential that Reformers should not allow this ticket to be polled for Tammany in default of opposition. Our strength must be felt all along the line, otherwise false and damaging conclusions may be drawn throughout the State in regard to the influence of the Ring. Vote, then, the Aldermanic ticket approved by the Committee of Seventy and containing the names of well-tried Reformers.

The Republican ratification meeting in Brooklyn, last night, was one of the most imposing party gatherings which that city has seen for years. Our friends on the other side of the East River never had a better chance than the present of obtaining a fair share of representation in their Municipal Government and of helping the cause of New-York Reform by sending a trustworthy delegation to the Legislature. To both these ends the facts and figures so powerfully dealt with by Mr. TRACY will greatly contribute. The speech of Attorney-General AKERMAN, dealt, unfortunately, with a class of subjects in which public interest in this part of the country is at present rather passive. The effect of his oratory was, therefore, of a somewhat unsatisfactory kind. In other respects the meeting was an unqualified success, and its results will doubtless be apparent at the polls on Tuesday next.

Our able correspondent, "Grace Greenwood," furnishes this morning the third of her articles on the Mormons. It will be found particularly fresh and candid, and will supply to the general reader an impression of some facts about the Mormons which are generally unknown or ignored.

Judge CARDOZO's course in suddenly arresting the business of the Mercantile Insurance Company, has excited deep and just indignation. The Board of Underwriters yesterday denounced the shameful treatment of this highly-respectable Company in no measured terms. We suppose it is the proper thing for the Board to appoint a committee to confer with Superintendent MILLER about such a modification of the laws as will render such an outrage impossible in future. It may not be out of place to remind them, however, that so long as unscrupulous Judges are on the Bench, good laws are of very little account. We cannot imagine an upright man like GEO. C. BARRETT stretching the prerogatives of the Supreme Court to such an extent, any more than we can imagine the Tammany Ring, whose creatures CARDOZO and MILLER equally are, being hindered from a scheme of plunder by any kind of legislation whatever.

CHAS. A. FLAMMER, the candidate of the United Reform Party for Assemblyman in the Seventeenth District, is a young German of great personal popularity with his countrymen, and eminently worthy of the support of honest citizens of all parties. This has been a strong Democratic district hitherto, but the honest Germans are deserting the Tammany camp in a body, and they only ask to have their votes fairly counted on Tuesday next to elect Mr. FLAMMER by an overwhelming majority.

EUROPE.

Italy Fortifying the Alpine Passes—Illness of Sir Edward Landseer—The French Nationals—Transfer of Dutch Colonies.

TURIN, Nov. 3.—The Italian Government contemplates the fortification of the Alpine passes, at the cost of some seven millions of francs.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, R. A., is seriously ill.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Advices from Toulouse, just at hand, state that the disarmament of the National Guard had been satisfactorily begun.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—It is expected that M. JULES FERRY will be appointed Ambassador to Berlin. The Duke of HARCOURT will resume his post as Ambassador at Rome.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.—The Convention for the sale of the Dutch settlements in Sumatra and on the Coast of Guinea, has been signed by the representatives of the Dutch and English Governments.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

TAMMANY EXPOSED.

[illegible] on Election Day—The Ballot-Boxes to be Stuffed—The Police to [illegible]—[illegible] Prevented.

Coming events, in respect to the election day next week, cast ominous shadows before. If one half of the stories that have been circulated are true, there is every reason to believe that the Tammany Ring have organized one of the most desperate plots ever yet known to force the election. Statements of the most startling character have been made, and the sources from which they have been derived forbid doubt as to their reliability. There is much that cannot at this time be made public, but enough to stimulate every friend of reform to renewed exertion. There will be a simultaneous attempt to stuff the ballot-boxes, intimidate honest voters, rush in repeaters, and generally tamper with the ballots. The Police force are to assist in this enterprise, and have already received instructions. The plot was especially designed for the Seventh Senatorial District, where JOHN J. BRADLEY's votes by a fair election will be greatly outnumbered by those of Mr. O'BRIEN. The vigilance of the agents of the Committee of Seventy is such as to render all former plans utterly hopeless, and realizing this, the friends of Mr. BRADLEY have arranged as follows: The Police detailed for duty at the polls are picked men suited to the task. They will not arrest any man voting the Tammany ticket, and will act at the beck and call of the Tammany agents. A picked gang of ruffians will be posted around the doors, with [illegible] to push and crowd the voters [illegible] approach, and keep up a turbulent [illegible] all day. At a preconcerted signal a [illegible] fight will be commenced among them[illegible]; clubs will be used, men thrown down, [illegible] shouts made. The Police will then rush in [illegible] clear the room, allowing no person, not [illegible] the challengers of either party, to remain, [illegible] leaving the Inspectors and the poll clerks alone. Outside in the street the mock fight will continue, pistols being fired, and imprecations, yells, cries of "Police!" and "Murder!" making a fearful din. It is calculated that this scene of excitement will rivet the attention of all the Inspectors and poll clerks, except one, who will seize the opportunity unobserved to stuff in any desired number of ballots. But this plan will fail. There will be one man at each place, whose eyes will never be withdrawn from the ballot-box, and if the trick is attempted there will be evidence enough for subsequent action by the Committee of Seventy. The very men who have in former times served every such purpose, and who have now the fullest confidence of the Tammany Ring, will act as such witnesses. There are other secrets, also, that the Reform Party are in full possession of, which will soon be developed. There are members of the Police force that could not be safely used for such work. These are to be detailed for out-of-the-way patrol duty. Those selected are said to be the special pets of the Ward roughs. Should this plan be carried into execution, it is not impossible that the contest may become real and assume a most serious aspect. In view of these revelations, the Reformers on the spot will be vigilant and ready to detect the guilty parties. Every officer and voter will be known, and their illegal actions, if any, will be legally scrutinized subsequently.

It is believed that at a number of the smaller places of registry there is already a great excess of names. The exact figures cannot at present be known, but the fraud cannot escape detection and punishment. One place is mentioned where the number of voters cannot exceed eighty, and nearly three hundred names are already registered. The Seventh Senatorial District has been closely watched, and reported irregularities noted for future action. It is stated that a certain person closely connected with Mr. BRADLEY has offered $500 to the Inspector of election in that district who counts the greatest number of votes for Mr. BRADLEY. There are witnesses available to substantiate this statement, which will, if necessary, be presented before the next session of the Grand Jury. The writer was urged to impress upon the watchers at the polls the necessity of preparing for all the proposed confusion, and not relaxing their vigilance upon the ballot-box for a single instant.

Trustworthy statements have also been made that the Police force is being used now to intimidate certain men and force them to vote the Tammany ticket. A TIMES reporter has examined into the matter and finds ample proof of the fact. Their method is so cautious and their approach so indirect that in many cases the officer does not reveal himself openly in the matter. At least two of the Captains, however, have been mentioned in that connection, and if their conduct as alleged is true, it will not pass unnoticed hereafter.

THOMAS KEEVE, No. 151 Cedar-street; WM. BROPHY, No. 105 Washington-street; MAURICE STACK, No. 73 Greenwich-street; JOHN O'CONNOR, No. 44 Greenwich-street; DENNIS MCGRATH, No. 59 Greenwich-street, make affidavit that on the night before last, while walking in the First Ward in a procession in favor of JAMES HEALY for reform Member of Assembly, they were wantonly attacked by outside parties; and that such parties were aided by the Police, under command of Capt. CHERRY, Twenty-seventh Precinct. They contradict the statement of Capt. CHERRY that there was any disturbance, until the rioters, with the Police, broke into the procession, and knocked down those composing it, and that after the Police retired there was no further trouble.

Mr. HEALY complains that the Police of the First and Twenty-seventh Precincts are in the habit of intimidating citizens to vote the Tammany ticket. Yesterday, in the First Ward, a gang of Tammany bummers visited all the polling places asking men how they intended to vote. If the answer was against Tammany they would jostle, punch and roughly use them. If the answer betrayed any vacillation, they would resort to drink, and use vile epithets and all sorts of persuasions.

In the Eighth Senatorial District there is apparently an organized system of intimidation. It has been alleged that Mr. GENET has personally warned certain men to vote for him under pain of his displeasure in case of refusal. Several persons doing business there have been notified that, unless they voted that ticket, they would suffer for it. Several liquor-dealers, grocers, and others, were indirectly given to understand by one in Police authority that they must vote for GENET or suffer. "For God's sake do not betray the source of your information," exclaimed one of these imploringly; "I cannot say that I had any direct notice, but the message was indirectly from HARRY GENET and the Captain of Police. One of the party who told me wore a Police shield inside his coat. He was in citizen's dress; I don't know him. But I was given to understand that unless I voted as they said, the Captain of the Police would close up my place and make me sweat for it." Another said: "I had about as well give up my Excise license as to vote any other way. I am watched like a cat. I want to 'bust' the Tammany Ring, but I don't dare to, it would ruin me."

At another place the reporter's conversation was overheard by several of a villainous-looking crew of loafers, who soon slunk out into the street. Half a block off he was accosted by one of them, who was grossly intoxicated and used the most profane and filthy epithets. "You —— —— ——," "you're one of them —— lying TIMES reporters, are you? We've been laying for one of yous. A hell of a time you've been a making here with us fellers, eh?" Here he seized the reporter by the collar, and violently shaking him in a threatening manner, exclaimed, "I'll put a head on you now!" At this instant something induced his companions to drag him away, but as he went he continued to curse, saying: "We'll lay for you fellers. We'll put a head on yous yet! We'll see yous 'lection day!"

At two other places violent language was used. Throughout the District it is evident that paid agents of the Genet party are using money as well as threats to force votes.

In the Eighth District, the Bradley faction, last night, were actively using the same means, money, rum, and other inducements, being scattered in all directions.

Committee on Elections of the Committee of Seventy.

The Committee on Elections of the Committee of Seventy are taking measures to place their ticket in the hands of every citizen who will vote it. The ballots are to be distributed from the head-quarters of the Reform parties, sent to the houses of many whose addresses are at hand, kept at the head-quarters, No. 39 West Union-square, for those who wish to call for them, and distributed from polling-boxes on the day of election.

Yesterday, at the head-quarters of the Committee, a great number of gentlemen called for information, and so great was the rush that a clerk was kept busy during the day answering questions. Those who called were principally of the great army of reserve voters, and it was curious to observe how men of education and well informed upon everything else were lamentably ignorant upon matters pertaining to the exercise of their right to vote. These gentlemen, however, show a disposition to attend to their political duties in the future.

Advice to Voters.

Before leaving the polls, voters should see that their ballots are deposited in the proper boxes. Designing Inspectors, when opportunities offer, drop ballots on the floor or substitute others for them.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association have for gratuitous distribution, at their rooms, No. 39 West Union-square, a voter's manual, containing much valuable information for voters.

Sigel Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting of German-American and [illegible] citizens was held at the corner of Second-[illegible] and First-street last evening. Gen. [illegible] addressed the meeting. The people, he said, are now suffering from the effects of their own inactivity in the past. To free themselves from the disgrace which has come upon the City, they must use their political power effectively, all nationalities uniting for that purpose. He appealed to all, and especially to hard-working honest and industrious men, whether they thought it was to their advantage that corrupt men should rule the City, or whether they should not wipe out the disgrace that bad men brought upon them. Other speakers addressed the meeting in German.

Meeting of Seventeenth District Republicans—Indorsement of Tiemann for Senator.

A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, Col. JOHN W. MASON in the chair. Many ladies were present. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the issue in the pending campaign is between honesty and publicity in the affairs of the City and State on the one hand, and corruption and secrecy on the other.

2. That we believe Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, Reform candidate [illegible]

Senators and Representatives in Congress have been voted for upon the ballot indorsed "State." By the act of last Winter Senators and Representatives in Congress, in all the counties of the State, will hereafter be voted for upon separate ballots. In counties electing only one member of Assembly, the nominee has heretofore been voted for upon the ballot indorsed "State." By the act of 1871, members of Assembly in all the counties and Assembly districts will now be voted for upon a separate ballot. At the ensuing general election at least four ballots will be voted in all the counties, and inspectors of election are required to furnish a corresponding number of ballot-boxes. The ballot indorsed "State" will contain the nominees for State officers, and the county officers to be chosen this Fall. Senators will be voted for upon the ballot indorsed "Senate." Members of Assembly will be voted for upon the ballot indorsed "Assembly." Justices of the Supreme Court, County Judges, Surrogates, and special County Judges or Surrogates, will be voted for upon a ballot indorsed "Judiciary." The ballots will be deposited in ballot-boxes correspondingly labeled, and canvassed in the order above named. In several counties or commissioner districts, where vacancies exist, School Commissioners will be elected upon an additional ballot, indorsed "School Commissioner." A special Election law remains in force as to New-York City. In the City of Brooklyn an election for city officers will be held on the day of the ensuing general election. In the City of Utica a Recorder will also be chosen, and in the City of Buffalo a Judge of the Superior Court. By an amendment of the charter of the City of Buffalo, passed in 1871, the time for holding the city election was changed from November until the first Tuesday in March.

The Liberty of the Citizen as Understood by Capt. Cherry's Police.

From the Daily News, Nov. 3.

The following interesting colloquy took place in the First Ward, between Officer O'CALLAHAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Mr. JEREMIAH KENDRICK, a few days since:

OFFICER—Good morning, JERRY. What's the news?

JERRY—I have nothing new.

OFFICER—What's the news in politics?

JERRY—I don't know much about it; but I think HEALY will be elected.

OFFICER—Indade he won't. If you knew as much about it as I do, you wouldn't think so either.

JERRY—Why! What more do you know about it than anybody else?

OFFICER—I know this much about it: Capt. CHERRY is for MULLER, and the Police will club the head of any body that's against him.

JERRY—I think not. You wouldn't club me, would you?

OFFICER—I would, if I was tould; and I would club the head of CHARLES O'CONOR, if I was tould.

JERRY—O'CALLAHAN, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Have you no regard for your oath?

OFFICER—What the devil's the use of your talking that way to me, Jerry? I tell you the Police are for MULLER, and they are bound to elect him at all hazards.

JERRY—O'CALLAGHAN, you and your associates had better give up the idea of clubbing and threatening people, or some of you might find yourselves in State Prison. One thing you may be sure of, if the law don't protect the citizens, they will protect themselves.

OFFICER—Niver mind that kind of stuff. The Police will do as they are tould.

JERRY—Who tells them to do wrong?

OFFICER—Niver mind that, JERRY. How smart you are. I tell you what it is, JERRY, it is no trouble to us to go down to the dock and kick up a little muss with any of the 'longshoremen or laborers that's aginst us; take them in and make a charge of disorderly conduct or intoxication aginst thim, and git thim five or tin days. Who the divil will be the wiser for it.

JERRY—O'CALLAHAN, I think the last job of that kind you had should be warning enough for you. You are the worst man I ever talked to. Good day, O'CALLAHAN.

This ended the interview.

The Colored Voters of the Fifth District Denouncing Those of Their Race who Are in Favor of Norton.

The spacious hall, No. 248 Spring-street, was crowded last night by the colored voters of the Fifth Senatorial District, as it was known business of importance was to be transacted. GEORGE W. MYERS was in the chair, and addressed the meeting. He said those ARNOLDS of the colored people who are now holding a public meeting in favor of the "Thunderbolt" are not recognised among the colored voters of this district.

Mr. PAINE, the Reform candidate for the Assembly, was introduced, and delivered an eloquent speech, denouncing Tammany, and MICHAEL NORTON in particular. A letter was read from GEORGE T. DOWNING, the celebrated colored caterer, the contents of which were the surprise of the popular colored gentleman on hearing that some of his race were in favor of Hon. MICHAEL NORTON, and hoped they would not cast such a reproach on the colored people as to vote for a nominee of Tammany. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Certain unprincipled colored men have called a meeting to-night to ratify the nomination of MICHAEL NORTON as Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, and have claimed thereby to represent the voters of this district; and,

Whereas, It is known that these men, the majority of them, are not legal voters of this district, consequently cannot be representatives of this district; be it

Resolved, That we indorse the nomination of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT for Senator in the Fifth District, he being the only Republican nominee and real opponent of Tammany Hall in the field.

Resolved, That this Association is the only representative of the colored voters in this district, and we do not indorse the nomination of Hon. MICHAEL NORTON for Senator.

Three cheers were given with a will for ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

The meeting then dispersed.

How Horace Greeley Aids the Reform Movement.

A mass-meeting of the irregular Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District, who favor the election of CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN as Senator from that District, was held last evening at the irregular Republican head-quarters. JOHN A. FOSTER was called to the chair and made an address.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY then came forward. He said that Mr. PULLMAN had always been the champion of the rights of the good citizens against the Ring. He (Mr. GREELEY) was in favor of having Republicans vote for any man they chose to, without being abused. Nine-tenths of the Republicans in Mr. PULLMAN's district were not in favor of O'BRIEN in preference to PULLMAN, but defended voting for the former on the ground of expediency. It was folly to help Democratic politicians make capital by giving them Republican votes, so that they could make good bargains afterward with Tammany Hall, as LEDWITH, Judge CONNOLLY and others had done. Republicans ought not to be denounced as being "Tammanyized" because they chose to vote for an honest Republican instead of for a bogus Reformer. It was not a misfortune to be in a minority when men acted from honest convictions. Men who thought it expedient to vote for O'BRIEN might do so, but he (Mr. GREELEY) believed that no honest man should sacrifice his conscience to expediency, and he, for one, would not in the present crisis. [Great applause.]

Gen. FUNK informed the meeting that Mr. PULLMAN would receive the united German vote in the Seventh Senatorial District.

After other speeches by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Mr. PULLMAN and others, the meeting adjourned. About 300 persons were present.

The Meeting in the Fifth District in Favor of Norton a Complete Failure.

Large posters were circulated among the colored voters of the Fifth District, advertising a public meeting to take place last night, near the corner of Varick and Grand streets, by the colored voters of the Fifth District in favor of MICHAEL NORTON for Senator. At 7½ fire-works were set off and a brass band enlivened the scene by playing stirring airs. At 8 a meeting was called to order in the large hall upstairs. WM. HUNTER presided, and addressed the meeting in glowing terms of MICHAEL NORTON. A distinguished orator had the pleasure of delivering his speech before fifty white men and six colored citizens. The meeting was a complete failure. The President called for three cheers for NORTON, but none were given. The meeting then adjourned.

A Full Vote Will Secure a Pure and Honest Government.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

With such commanding objects appealing to you as citizens, with such rare incentives stimulating you as Republicans, the trumpet-call of duty should send every one to his post. Men have taken up arms to rid themselves of a Government less corrupt, debased and oppressive than that which now weighs down New-York State and City. To overthrow this requires only the peaceful but potent weapon of the ballot. Unless all public spirit has languished, this appeal cannot be in vain. Your adversaries are despondent and broken. A general movement of the whole column along the whole line will carry the day. Last year 80,000 Republicans staid at home. Three-fourths of them at the polls would have won the victory. We conjure you not to repeat that fatal mistake at this critical time. Will you not give a full vote for the cause of pure and honest government, when a full vote will certainly insure a brilliant triumph?

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in the Sixteenth Ward—Erastus C. Benedict's Nomination as Senator Ratified.

A very large gathering of the citizens, irrespective of party, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, was held last evening at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, to ratify the nominations of the Republicans and the Committee of Seventy. CHARLES BLACKIE, Esq., presided, and a number of prominent gentlemen of the district were elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The following resolutions were read, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The terrible state of affairs of this City and State are the certain results of bad government, and in view of the necessities of the hour, the people, irrespective of party, have determined to unite to save the country from irretrievable ruin; and,

Whereas, We have still an abiding faith in the wisdom, patriotism, and intelligence of the citizens of our State, that they will labor zealously for such candidates as are opposed to Tammany Hall, to the end that we may have an honest Government and place our Empire State again where she rightfully belongs, at the head of a great and glorious nation; and

Whereas, We, as Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District, deeply deplore the evils of bad government; our City is now in the hands of corrupt and ignorant officials, whose daring robberies, the magnitude and boldness of which, are unparalleled in the history of crime; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially approve and unite in the adoption of the platform and resolutions passed by the Union State Convention held at Syracuse on the 27th of September, 1871.

Resolved, That we recognize in our candidates for State officials, Scribner, Hopkins, Raines, Barlow, Kirkpatrick, and Barkley, men of wisdom, ability, and integrity; gentlemen whose names are well known throughout the length and breadth of our State, and whose characters no man can question, each and all eminently qualified to discharge the duties which they are soon, by the verdict of the people, to be called upon to perform. We hereby pledge ourselves, and call upon all honest men to unite with us in our efforts to secure their triumphant election.

Resolved, That we hail with admiration and pride the united nominations of all contending organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. The names of FRANZ SIGEL, for Register; GEORGE C. BARRETT, for the Supreme Court; CHARLES P. DALY, for the Common Pleas; JOHN SEDGWICK and WILLIAM E. CURTIS, for the Superior Court, and ALEXANDER SPAULDING, for Marine Court.

Resolved, In the name of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, nominated for State Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, we recognize no "Thunderbolt," but a gentleman of high culture, true worth, and personal merit, whose moral standing in our community should be looked upon with pride, and all should cordially unite in rendering him their earnest and hearty support to the end that the Ring candidate, MICHAEL NORTON, may be defeated.

Resolved, That the nomination of GEO. H. MACKAY for member of Assembly meets the hearty approval of the Republicans of the Thirteenth District, a gentleman who has for many years been a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, and well known for his integrity, honesty and ability, and points with pride to his past official record.

Resolved, That the name of WM. WADE, for Assistant Alderman, also receive our cordial approval, and that we give him our unanimous support, as well as the reform nomination for Alderman.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to further the election of the above nominations, and with the aid of honest men redeem this City from its state of thraldom.

Hon. ISAAC V. DAYTON then addressed the meeting and reviewed tersely the attitude of both political parties on the questions of the hour, declaring that by reason of the base surrender of civil and religious liberty, of every class of citizens, by Tammany, to obtain votes, and its continued robberies, made Democracy in this City unworthy of the respect of any citizen, no matter what his religion, nationality, race or color. Mr. DAYTON then exposed the trickery resorted to by NORTON to get the votes of the unwary, and promised a large majority for Mr. BENEDICT if the friends of reform were true to themselves. [Applause.]

L. S. STREETER followed in a short but spirited address, and Col. EDWARD DE FOREST ably discussed the issues of the hour, and retired amid applause. The mere mention of the names of BENEDICT, MACKAY and WADE evoked continued applause. The friends of reform are making a strong fight against NORTON in this district, and will give a large majority for their nominees for Senator, Assembly and Assistant Alderman.

Tammany Men Repudiating Ledwith.

The Dry Dock Tammany Association, which numbers over 300 members, held a mass-meeting last evening, at the corner of Avenue C and Ninth-street. The President, Mr. PETER MCGILL, presided. Speeches were made by JAS. J. CONNOLLY, Mr. WOLTMAN, MURPHY, and others, the tenor of which was in favor of GEO. C. BARRETT, instead of LEDWITH, as the man best fitted for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court. Considerable animation and excitement was caused by the introduction of a resolution denouncing LEDWITH as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and recommending all honest Democratic voters to support GEORGE C. BARRETT for that position. A speaker opposed the resolution, giving as his reason, that as the association was a Tammany association, it should indorse all the nominees of that party. Mr. CONNOLLY, in answer to the gentleman, said that it was understood that LEDWITH was nominated by Tammany as a political dodge, and would probably be dropped from the ballots on election day, that he was always opposed to Tammany Hall, being one of its bitterest enemies, and he had not accepted the nomination, but had treated Tammany shabbily in holding the nomination in abeyance. He concluded by advising the members to adopt the resolution, and not to support men who were incapable for such a prominent position. His remarks were received with cheers, and the resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Election Laws.

The Legislature at its last session passed an act, chapter 713, Laws of 1871, making important changes in the statutes relating to the election of Senators and members of Assembly and Representatives in Congress. Heretofore (except in New-York City and Brooklyn) Senators were [illegible]

[illegible] didate for State Senator, will not steal, and we do not hold the same belief in regard to Hon. H. W. GENET, Tammany candidate.

3. That it is the duty of every Republican to do his utmost to defeat GENET. No honest voter can evade the responsibility if he abstain from voting, or if he vote for any other than the Reform candidate, he alike helps GENET.

4. That the nomination of D. F. TIEMANN as an opponent of the thieves who hold the City in their grasp was eminently fit to be made and shall receive our support.

5. That we indorse and refer with pride to our State and local ticket, and we will do our utmost to elect honest and capable men to represent the Seventeenth District—CHAS. A. FLAMMER in the Assembly, and STEPHEN N. SIMONSON in the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Addresses were made by DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Esq., Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Rev. L. H. KING, D. D., and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS. The personation of the Ring by the Union Glee Club was received with great favor.

German Reform Meetings Last Night.

Enthusiastic responses were made by the Germans to the call for meetings that were held in different parts of the City, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Gen. SIGEL for the office of Register, and the Reform ticket, as approved by the German Joint Committee, and by the Citizens Committee of Seventy.

Large and enthusiastic meetings were held at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street; at Gross Garden, in William-street; at the National Hall, in West Forty-fourth-street; at Glass Hall, in Thirty-fourth-street, and other places, and resolutions were unanimously passed pledging their support to the ticket adopted by the German Joint Committee and the Committee of Seventy.

Advice from the Committee of Seventy.

The Council of Political Reform calls upon all Ward organizations to read the entire ticket of the Committee of Seventy at the opening of every meeting prior to the 7th inst. It further requests that all members of the organizations and friends of reform procure their tickets *solely from the boxes provided by the Committee of Seventy*, to make it a personal duty to scrutinize *every name*, and not to lose sight of the ticket until it is lodged in the ballot-box; also, to caution every voter to do the same.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republicans.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last night, at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, and received the report of the Conference Committee enthusiastically. It was in substance that all the Reform, Independent, German and other organizations had resolved to support Mr. F. KILIAN for Assembly, WILLIAM P. SIMPSON for Assistant Alderman, and the county ticket of the Committee of Seventy. Addresses were delivered by Capt. FARLEIGH, Mr. LAPAUGH, Mr. F. KILIAN, Dr. WILDER, candidate for Alderman in that Ward, and WILLIAM ROSS.

Twenty-First Ward Young Men's Municipal Reform Association.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association of the Twenty-first Ward, held last night, the Managing Committee, among other things, reported as follows: "That in their opinion, in view of the action taken by the Committee of Seventy in indorsing a reform ticket for the purpose of securing united action against corruption, and the necessity shown for this union in the presence of different candidates in our own ward, all nominally opposed to Tammany Hall; it is expedient for this Association to heartily recommend the ticket for municipal reform, indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, and do all in its power, through the agency of its committees, to secure the success of all the candidates thereon." The report was received with much enthusiasm, and after some discussion the report was adopted.

The Managing Committees request all members who are to take part in the work of Election Day, to attend at the Association Rooms on Monday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Ledwith's Little Game—How Reformers are to be Cheated.

Counterfeit tickets are being secretly issued, bearing the names of all the candidates indorsed by the Republican and Reform Democratic Parties and the Committee of Seventy, except the name of Judge BARRETT for Supreme Court. Justice LEDWITH's name is substituted for that of Judge BARRETT. Copies of these ballots are now in the TIMES office. This dodge may be taken as an evidence that LEDWITH does not regard his Tammany nomination as a guarantee of success.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa—Caution to Voters.

Information having reached us that in the interests of Mr. TWEED, tickets are gotten up with the name of O'DONOVAN ROSSA alone upon them, we deem it right to inform the citizens that the votes thus given for O'DONOVAN ROSSA are not to be counted in his favor. The regular tickets bears the name in full of JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Meeting to Indorse the Nomination of James O'Brien.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, to indorse the nomination of JAMES O'BRIEN for Senator, was held at Glass Hall last evening. Addresses were made by Mr. WM. A. BOYD and others, in which the merits of Mr. O'BRIEN, his charity to the poor, his courtesy and kindness to all, his resistance alike to the threats and blandishments of Tammany for years past, were dwelt on with force and eloquence. Of BRADLEY they knew nothing, and he was merely run as the tool of the Ring. The remarks of the speakers were repeatedly interrupted by applause, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for O'BRIEN.

Tammany's Police.

At a Bradley meeting, held at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening, several women became too demonstrative in their cheers for O'BRIEN, the Reform candidate for Senator, to suit the Tammany men, and were consequently carried off to the Station-house by order of Acting Capt. SPOONER.

More Money for the Parks Department.

Deputy Controller GREEN deposited in bank, yesterday, to the credit of the Department of Public Parks, the sum of $110,000. This is in addition to $40,000 paid the same Department on Thursday, and provides the means for payment of a large number of workmen employed in the upper part of the City, under the Department of Parks.

Further Payment to the Department of Public Instruction.

Deputy Controller GREEN, yesterday, deposited to the credit of the Department of Public Instruction, the sum of $110,000, for the uses of that Department.

Herring's Safes

IN THE

BURNING OF CHICAGO.

ONE HUNDRED TRIUMPHS

UP TO DATE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the ever-memorable fire of the 8th and 9th inst., which destroyed some TWENTY THOUSAND buildings, including the entire wholesale business portion of this city, we had our valuable books, papers, &c., enclosed in Herring's Safes, which, owing to the intensity of the heat and the want of water, lay imbedded in the ruins for days before they could be got at, and, notwithstanding the unparalleled trial, they have proved equal to our expectations, preserving our property when everything else was swept away.

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E. F. Pulsifer & Co.
F. Wood & Co.
W. O. Swett & Co.
J. W. Butler & Co.
B. S. Rexford, County Treasurer.
Gould, Briggs & Co.
Gallup & Peabody, (two safes.)
B. F. Norris & Co., (two safes.)
Geddes & Reid, Agent Geo. Smith.
Smith Bros. & Co.
Allen & Mackey, (two safes.)
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Sopen, Brainerd & Co.
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PILES—ITCHING PILES.—Bossman's cure never fails. BOSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York; GEORGE C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago.—*Advertisement.*

HARDY'S ELIXIR—Purely vegetable—cures dyspepsia, hypochondria, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, general debility, nausea, and all disorders of the liver and stomach. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.—*Advertisement.*

Buy your Furniture and Carpets at very low prices for cash, or pay in weekly or monthly installments, at E. M. COWPERTHWAIT's, No. 155 Chatham-st.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$50 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A snuff of the morning air and a pinch of DURNO's CATARRH SNUFF are good for the head.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 5, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip, and announcements of events.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, giving the most salient points of the different religious papers.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" which would yield to a mild remedy; if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

Habitual or Temporary Costiveness may be gotten rid of and with it a great source of serious disease permanently removed by using judiciously DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Sold everywhere.

The Mother can rely upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
Hats On.—Mr. Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his price he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

$10,000 Would not buy my Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, or in other words I would not be without it on any terms whatever. So said W. H. Smith, Esq., 5th-av., at the American Institute last night, and so say thousands who use it.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia.—All persons suffering from indigestion will receive DR. T. M. SHARP'S CELEBRATED PILLS for a limited period free of charge, for trial, by applying at the wholesale office, No. 487 Canal-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

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For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—LAWRENCE.—In Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 31, Rev. S. L. BLAKE, of Concord, N. H., to ISABEL M. LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Luther Lawrence.

HAGAMAN—ELY.—At Binghamton, Thursday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. Wm. M. Ely, by Rev. Solon Cobb, Mr. ROBERT M. HAGAMAN and Miss LOUISE G. ELY, both of Binghamton.

KNIGHT—APPLETON.—On the 12th of October, at the Matthäi Kirche, Berlin, Prussia, by Rev. Dr. Büchsel, in the presence of the American Minister, Dr. F. J. KNIGHT, of Boston, to LOUISA ARMSTEAD, daughter of Mr. Stuart Appleton, of New-York.

RIBLET—DU BOIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, 1871, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, by Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., WILLIAM V. G. RIBLET, of Harlem, to KATE, youngest daughter of Isaac Du Bois, Esq., of Mott Haven.

TOBEY—SIMONTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, at Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, CHARLES H. M. TOBEY, of New-York, to KITTIE LORILLARD, daughter of the late William H. Simonton, of Brooklyn.

TRACY—LEE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. E. Tracy, assisted by Rev. Chas. H. Hamer, Geo. M. TRACY to RACHEL A. LEE, daughter of the late Geo. W. Dawson, all of New-York City.

DIED.

AERY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, HENRIETTA BILLINGER, wife of George Aery, aged 35 years, 7 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 215 Clinton-st., corner of Madison.

CHURCH.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Oct. 21, of dropsy of the heart, Mrs. HENRY CHURCH, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

DIXON.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, after a short illness, FREDERICK DIXON, youngest son of Warren and Elizabeth Dixon, aged 2 years, 10 months and 4 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—On Friday, Nov. 3, JULIAN M. HUNT, son-in-law of Mrs. Mary E., widow of the late Dr. Mark Stephenson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 170 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

HUBBARD.—At Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 1, aged 63 years, PHEBE, relict of Thomas H. Hubbard, late of Utica, Oneida County.

McDONALD.—At South Orange, N. J., on Friday, 3d inst., CHARLOTTE M., wife of Andrew K. McDonald, aged 31 years.

Funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

MCKENZIE.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Nov. 2, 1871, fell asleep in Jesus Christ, her Lord, CATHARINE D. GREENLEAF, wife of John D. McKenzie.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

NELSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, JOSEPH NELSON, aged 21 years 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 304 East 22d-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M.

RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871, Mrs. JANE ANNA RICE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 567 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ROBY.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 3, REBECCA A., wife of James F. Roby, in the 55th year of her age. Notice of the funeral in the Sunday papers.

SEE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 2, RICHARD E. SEE, son of Abraham S. and Mary See, aged 28 years.

Service in Plainfield, from the residence of E. H. Depew, Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and in Brooklyn at No. 49 Pierrepont-st., Monday, at 12 o'clock noon.

TAYLOR.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, ELIZA P. TAYLOR, widow of the late Thomas S. Taylor, of Rhode Island, in the 77th year of her age.

Services at the residence of her son, Thomas L. Taylor, on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Rhode Island. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, at 9¼ A. M.

THORP.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, ADDIE M., youngest daughter of Julia A. and the late Isaac O. Thorp, aged 14 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 77 South 9th-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.

WAYDELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, 1871, MARGARET WAYDELL, aged 82 years, relict of John Waydell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Bogard-st., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
WERE AWARDED THE
FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
WORLDS' FAIR, PARIS, 1867, and LONDON, 1862.

The STEINWAY PIANOS are universally conceded to be
THE LEADING FIRST-CLASS PIANO
now before the public. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists. They are used by all the principal concert troupes whenever attainable. They have a truly "world-wide" reputation, being largely exported to Europe and all parts of the civilized world, and they are sought to be imitated by nearly all American and European Piano-makers.

STEINWAY & SONS' MAMMOTH MANUFACTORY
is the largest, perfectly-arranged and extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The published official revenue returns have revealed the fact that "the amount of their yearly sales exceed those of the twelve largest piano-makers of New-York combined."

STEINWAY & SONS call special attention to their
NEW PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with double iron frame, patent resonator and tubular frame action, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED
FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best material and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and illustrated catalogues, with price lists, mailed free on application.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 58 Wall-st.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11:30, on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 6:30, and on Saturday at 7:30 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$10,000.—A PARTY WITH THE above amount to manage for an incorporated company, the sale of their goods in this City. They are a specialty and monopoly, pay a large profit, and indorsed by the highest authority of the country. The amount required to invest is to pay for stock of goods, and will be all the capital required. A man of experience, who knows a good thing when he sees it, competent to act on his own judgment, and having the means, can secure a permanent, high-toned business that is seldom offered. The corporation are composed of experienced business men, require undoubted reference, and are prepared to give the same. Also, a party with less amount for Albany, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Address G. A. R., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TRAVEL LECTURES—BY MR. HENRY MORFORD, author-proprietor of the "Short Trip Guides" to Europe and America. I. "Across the Alps to Italy." II. "An American in Venice." III. "Winter Time in London." Address American Literary Bureau, New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 20; whole tickets $25, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

ALBURGH SPRINGS LITHIA AND Sulphur Water will cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Send for pamphlet. For sale by HOYT & BLANCHARD, No. 208 Greenwich-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION.

An opportunity is offered for various occupations, (master mechanics,) tradesmen and other callings, to unite themselves with the New-York Business Exchange. Very little expense or time required of its members.

For information apply to any of the Committee.
D. D. WINANT, No. 71 Gold-st.,
F. M. SMITH, No. 8 3d-st.,
JOS. F. WARING, No. 86 Bowery.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD COUNCIL of Political Reform will hold a public meeting at Glass Hall, No. 314 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of the Committee of Seventy. Speakers:

OSCAR ZOLLICOFFER,
DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
E. B. LABAU, and others.
THOMAS W. CLERKE, President.
JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary.

A MASS-MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES of the NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN REFORM ASSOCIATION, will be held at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The following speakers have promised to be present and address the meeting:
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Major-Gen. SIGEL, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Hon. W. W. CULVER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for Assistant Alderman Twenty-first Assembly District, indorsed by all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall—OTIS T. HALL.

POLITICIANS, CANDIDATES, AND Reformers will read the *Sunday Courier*, in which all the tickets will be printed.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH, AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

FOR SENATOR,

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican candidate for Assembly—
Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Eleventh Assembly District—For Assembly,
Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Recommended by the Committee of Seventy. Head-quarters, No. 151 5th-av.

"COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY."

The following nominations have been indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, and are recommended to all honest voters:

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
CHAS. P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Register,
FRANZ SIGEL.
For Aldermen,

PETER GILSEY,	ALEXANDER WILSON,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,	JOHN FALCONER,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,	OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
WILLIAM RADDE,	GEORGE W. VARIAN,
SOLOMON MEHRBACH,	GEORGE BURCHARD,
ALEXANDER MARTIN,	JOHN FOLEY,
JAMES FITZGERALD,	GUSTAVUS W. PABST,

JOSEPH C. JACKSON.

SENATORIAL.

Dist.
4. J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
5. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
6. AUGUSTUS WEISMANN.
7. JAMES O'BRIEN.
8. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Dist.
1. JAS. HEALY.
2. HENRY G. LEASK.
3. EDWARD A. WILLOUGHBY.
4. JNO. BECKER.
5. DAVID S. PAIGE.
6. ISAAC WOOD.
7. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.
8. CONRAD GEIB.
9. STEPHEN PELL.
10. HENRY H. HAIGHT.
11. RUSH C. HAWKINS.
12. HENRY E. CHAMPION.
13. GEO. H. MACKEY.
14. JOHN A. FOLEY.
15. FREDERICK KILIAN.
16. NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.
17. CHAS. A. FLAMMER.
18. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
19. HORATIO SEYMOUR.
20. SEVERN D. MOULTON.
21. WM. A. WHITBECK.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman.
ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

FOR ALDERMAN
of the City of New-York,
WILLIAM RADDE.

The Aldermen are voted for on a general ticket all over the City, according to the present Charter.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
Eighteenth District,
ROGER M. LYON.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
For Assembly,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
The competent and fearless advocate of our plundered people.

BENEDICT AND TWOMBLY.
Seventh Assembly District Republican Association. A grand mass-meeting of the citizens of this district will be held at the head-quarters, No. 35 6th-av., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

To indorse the State and local tickets, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at Harmonic Hall, 116th-st. and 3d-av.

WM. HAW, Jr., Esq., Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Gen. JAS. H. WILSON, Col. ETHAN ALLEN, OTIS T. HALL, Esq., and others will speak.
WILLIAM B. HARADON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

XVITH WARD.—DOWN WITH THE RING.—XVITH WARD.

A grand mass-meeting will be held TO-NIGHT, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st., to ratify the nominations of SAMUEL A. LEWIS, for Senator, Fifth District, GEORGE DEVLING, for Assembly, Thirteenth District, PATRICK CAMPBELL, for Assistant Alderman, Thirteenth District.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
First District of Westchester County,
WM. W. NILES.

VOTE FOR AN HONEST REFORM DEMOCRAT.
The People's Candidate and Choice,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
FOR SENATOR
Fifth Senatorial District,
comprising
Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
GEORGE WILLIAM BLUNT.

REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
For Assistant Alderman of the Twenty-first Assembly District,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.
For Senator,
MICHAEL NORTON.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican Reform German Citizens' and Anti-Tammany Candidate—FOR ASSEMBLY,
FREDERICK KILIAN.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.
(Anti-Tammany.)
For Justice of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS, JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
CHARLES P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Register,
FRANZ SIGEL.
For Aldermen,

PETER GILSEY,	JAMES MCLAREN,
JAMES FITZGERALD,	WILLIAM RADDE,
ALEX. WILDER,	DANIEL D. CONOVER,
JOHN COCHRANE,	SAM. B. H. VANCE,
JENK. VAN SCHAICK,	MICH. CARROLL,
JOHN FALCONER,	JOHN DILGER,
SOL. MEHRBACH,	WILLIAM JOYCE,

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RECOMMEND our fellow-citizen, Mr. WILLIAM RADDE, for Alderman. He is honest and able, and is entitled to the vote of every honest citizen.

W. F. Havemeyer,	Max Ruchgaber,
Sigismund Kaufmann,	F. S. Stallknecht,
C. Schwarzwaelder,	Elial F. Hall,
O. Zollikoffer,	E. M. Kellog,
C. Otto G. Mueller,	F. W. Christern,
Leo. Hallgarten,	H. R. Mackay,
G. W. Faber,	J. Rudolphy,
E. H. Kent,	H. E. Sackmann,
Dr. A. G. Dana,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
Hartwig Gercke,	Andrew Willmann,
R. Westermann,	H. C. von Post,
E. Steiger,	William Steinway,
W. Hoeckel,	William A. Kobbe,
J. R. Stohlmann,	Rudolphe Garrigue,
Th. Schrickel,	F. Seeger, M. D.,
Wm. H. Wickham,	A. E. Godeffroy,
Emil Sauer,	Victor Precht,
Gustav Schwab,	Emil Unger,
Ph. Bissinger,	L. W. Schmidt,
Willy Wallach,	C. Magnus,
Eug. A. Ballin,	H. Ludwig,
Geo. W. Krueger,	F. A. Stohlmann,
D. D. T. Marshall,	E. Pfarre,
Fred'k Uhrichs,	Robert Newman.

AT A LARGE AND WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the E. J. SHANDLEY ASSOCIATION of the XIVth Ward, held at No. 409 Broome-st. on Friday evening, the 3d inst., Mr. Chris Sayers, President, in the chair, on motion of Mr. R. D. O'Donnell, it was unanimously resolved to support Hon. E. J. WILLOUGHBY, the Republican nominee for Assembly, and THOMAS MULLIGAN for Assistant Alderman.

CHRIS SAYERS, Chairman.
JAMES GRAVES, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
United Republican candidate
For Assembly,
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM.
Will remain in the field until the closing of the polls.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XVIIITH WARD.—Democratic Reform. Committee of Seventy, and only anti-Tammany candidate. For Member of Assembly,
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—REpublicans to the rescue.
The only Republican candidate for Member of Assembly indorsed by the Republicans is
JAMES MARTINDALE.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REFORM and Citizens' nomination of the Seventeenth Assembly District. For Assembly, ROSWELL D. TOMPKINS.

UNION REPUBLICAN REFORM NOMINATION.—For Assembly,
Eleventh Assembly District,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND REFORM Nomination for Assembly, Sixteenth District,
HENRY WILSON.

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

Case of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company—Interesting Statement—Meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters—Judge Cardozo Severely Denounced.

On Tuesday last, WM. H. L. OWENS appeared through his counsel, before Judge CARDOZO, and swore that he was the owner of ten shares of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, of this City; that their capital stock was impaired by losses in Chicago to the extent of twenty-five per cent., the statutory limit, and that the Company was consequently insolvent. An injunction was granted, Mr. ADAM C. ROGERS was appointed temporary receiver, and yesterday was named as the day for the Company to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual and a permanent receiver be appointed.

The President of another company, and an entirely disinterested party, yesterday made the following statement in regard to the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company: The Company was organized in 1852, and since that time to the 31st ultimo, have been uninterruptedly in business, paying all its losses, and paying average annual cash dividends of ten per cent. to its stockholders. At the time of the Chicago fire, the Company was in possession of its capital, $200,000, and a handsome surplus, more than three-quarters of which could be turned into cash within an hour without the loss of a single dollar. On the 31st of October, when the injunction was served, the cash assets were $93,235 75. At the same time the estimated losses of the Company, exclusive of those of Chicago, were $5,000. Other indebtedness was $1,250 for rent, and $244 46 returned premiums and canceled policies. The entire losses from Chicago policies was $115,500. That sum will be considerably reduced from the fact that the property was not all consumed. The Company having discontinued its agency in Chicago in March last, they were enabled to make up an account of the full amount they had at risk in the whole of said city, so that before definite information was received of the extent of the fire, they knew that if every dollar of the Company's amount of risk in force should prove a total loss, they could pay the face of every policy, and have a good part of their capital left. For the immediate relief of the Chicago sufferers they resolved to pay all their Chicago losses, on receiving satisfactory proof, without waiting the expiration of the usual sixty days as allowed by the terms of their policies. About ten days after the fire, in estimating the extent of the Company's losses in the most unfavorable light, it appeared to the officers and directors that after making full allowance for all its losses, and an ample provision for reinsuring outstanding risks, and for all other liabilities, the capital of the company would be somewhat impaired, and desiring to fully protect all its policy-holders, and retain the full and entire confidence of the public in the future, as in the past, they resolved that legal and necessary measures be at once taken to fill up and make good whatever capital of the Company was lost by the Chicago fire. In accordance with this resolution, the Company immediately applied to the State Superintendent of the Insurance Department for an examination of its affairs, and for a requisition for the amount of impairment. The Company not being able at this time to make an exact estimate of the amount of its loss, the Superintendent, after ascertaining that the condition of the Company was such as to warrant its continuance in business, directed the officers to use their best endeavors to ascertain their entire liability and to make a statement to the Department on the 1st of November. These directions were being complied with by the officers, but on the 31st of October, before 3 o'clock, the Company was served with an injunction, restraining it from transacting business, and notified of the appointment of a receiver. Said injunction was granted and receiver appointed by Judge CARDOZO, on application of one WM. H. L. OWENS, who became a stockholder about 12 o'clock the very day the receiver was appointed and injunction served. Friday, Nov. 3, was named in the order for the Company to show cause why the order should not be made final. By this summary proceeding, the business of the Company was stopped, and the payment of drafts on the Company in favor of the Chicago sufferers was forced to protest on the very day when the Company was found to be in a solvent condition by a careful examination made by the Insurance Department, viz.: Nov. 1, 1871, and at a time when a majority of the stockholders were ready to pay in an amount to make good the capital of the Company after allowing for all liabilities—nearly three-quarters of the stockholders having, in advance of an examination and requisition, signed an agreement to that effect.

The Company appeared before Judge CARDOZO yesterday, through their counsel, Mr. NASH. Judge CARDOZO, after hearing the case, ordered the injunction to be vacated and the receiver discharged.

Mr. GRACE NATHAN, a relative of Judge CARDOZO, was the counsel for this man OWEN, whom nobody seems to know; in fact, NATHAN himself solemnly avers that he never saw the man before. The stock was transferred, the injunction granted, the receiver appointed, and the papers served, all between 12 o'clock noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The injunction was granted on the affidavit of a single individual to the effect that the stock of the Company had been impaired twenty-five per cent., and was vacated upon the affidavit of the State Superintendent of Insurance that it was impaired thirty per cent., but the Company was still able to go on.

A largely-attended meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held, yesterday afternoon, to protest against the action of Judge CARDOZO in granting the injunction against the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, and appointing a receiver. Much indignation was manifested by the meeting, and the action of Judge CARDOZO was denounced by the speakers in strong language. A statement of the affairs of the Company was made, which is given substantially above.

A resolution was then adopted instructing the Committee on Laws and Legislation to inquire into the present condition of the laws under which it is possible to appoint a receiver for any Company without first giving the Company a hearing, and to confer with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, with a view of so modifying the laws as to render such proceedings impossible hereafter.

The following resolutions were also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the action of the Judge who granted the injunction against the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, and the appointment of a receiver of its effects, were, under the circumstances, an outrage upon the rights of said Company.

Resolved, That all members of this Board will urge upon the policy-holders of the Mercantile Insurance Company, as they may have opportunity, to continue the same, fully believing them to be perfectly safe.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY is supposed to have sold the stock of the Company at auction. Steps are now being taken to discover the whereabouts of Mr. OWENS with the intention of instituting legal proceedings against him. So far he has not been found. In answer to a number of telegrams from all parts of the country, the following message was yesterday sent by an officer of the Board of Underwriters:

"The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company is sound. Hold your policies. A Judge who is either corrupt or idiotic has enjoined them. The injunction will be dissolved."

The Burial of a Russian Officer—Interesting Exercises at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The funeral of Lieut. DESSATOFF, of the Russian Navy, who was left here sick from the Imperial corvette *Vsadnik*, took place from the Navy Hospital, at Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Russian Minister, his Secretary, Mr. SCHEREKOFF, the Russian General GORLOFF, M. BODISCO, the Russian Consul-General, all in full uniform, were present. Col. BROOM commanded the firing party, consisting of 150 marines; Capt. STILLMAN, Dr. KIDDER, Dr. WELLS and several other officers of the United States Navy were also present. The remains were conducted to the Navy-yard Chapel by the sailors, and from thence, after the prayers of the Russian Church were said by Rev. Father BJERRING, the bier was borne by the Russian Minister, Consul-General BODISCO and several officers of the navy to the cemetery, where short prayers were said in the English and Russian language. Father BJERRING previously delivered a touching address in the English language, which closed as follows:

"He was a brave man, ever true in his calling, he was loved of all who knew him. In a far country and far from home we now commit him to the dust. Russia was ever in his thoughts; to see his loved ones there was his bright hope. But God had otherwise ordained it. I fulfill but a duty in signifying by words my sincere thanks for the kind care which he received at the Navy Hospital, although, alas! even the most scientific treatment of excellent physicians could not prolong his life. Go, then, in peace, our departed friend. Thou hast fought the good fight; thou hast kept the orthodox faith even in a foreign land. May God the merciful Judge reward thee with the crown of everlasting life. Amen."

After the ceremonies the Russian Minister advanced, and in an eloquent address, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, thanked the officers and physicians of the United States Navy for the kindly treatment the deceased had received at their hands.

Mormon Emigrants.

Yesterday afternoon six car-loads of Mormon converts left Jersey City for Utah, over the New-Jersey Railroad. Most of them were from Wales, Denmark and the Northern European States, and have been collecting in New-York for some time past. They numbered 260 and were accompanied by the missionaries under whose labors they have been converted and by a Mormon elder sent on from Utah as an especial guide to the party. These disciples did not bear a very intellectual appearance, but seemed thrifty and well-to-do in the world.

Glorious Weather—The Park Crowded with Equipages—The Thoroughfares Thronged.

"A most uninteresting girl; she can talk of nothing but the weather," remarked a friend one day to Mr. JESSE, the author of those quaint histories of the associations of London as it is and as it was a century or two ago. "Sir," replied Mr. JESSE, "you don't know the enjoyments of existence. To me a fine day is a glorious event. It must therefore be worth talking about." Mr. JESSE was right. The glorious weather of the last two or three days has thrown a glow over our whole society. Broadway has been thronged with promenaders, all evidently exhilarated by the crisp, pure atmosphere and the bright blue sky. The drives in the Park have been crowded with elegant equipages; the sidewalks of Fifth avenue have been almost impassable at certain hours of the afternoon, and one and all of the groups may be heard, in passing, descanting on the splendid weather in terms and tones which show that their physical nature feels the invigorating influence of a fine day. The City parks are full of little children playing and romping in the sunshine; even the sparrows have seized the opportunity of taking just one more Autumn bath in the basins of the fountains, tempted by the prospect of drying and pluming themselves by the sun in the neighboring trees. Such weather as we are now enjoying carries us on toward Winter with an ease which makes us the more ready to enjoy a blazing fire when the cold snap comes, because we feel grateful for the past favors of the clerk of the weather. The idle teals which TENNYSON tells us rise unbidden at the sight of the Autumn fields, are quickly dried under the warm influence of the Indian Summer sun; and though we don some furs and overcoats, it is more because we think we ought to do so than because we need them. Such weather is, too, not without its effect on the incomings of the shop-keepers. When thousands, with well-filled purses, are loitering along the streets and gazing into the windows, and are in good spirits, enjoying their stroll and the day, some of their riches are certain to find its way into the tills of enterprising caterers to their comfort or their vanity. To this may be added the expected arrival of the Grand Duke ALEXIS; a combination of potent causes which has given a decided impetus to retail trade. All hail, then, to the glorious November sun! May he not desert us till December comes.

Fire at Union Hill.

BANKOWSKI'S ropewalk, at Union Hill, was yesterday entirely destroyed by fire. The fire started in the room used for the storage of hemp, and rapidly spread through the long frame building, which was soon entirely burned. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $2,000, upon which there is no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 3.

By Judge Brady.

Brown vs. Stoughton; case settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Duncan McCall et al.; case settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jacob Schmidt, &c., vs. Philip Levy et al.; motion granted provided defendant within five days pays all moneys due under the stipulation, and costs of this motion. If not, motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Anthony Bappauer vs. Austin Flint et al.; injunction must be continued until the final determination of the action.

By Judge Sutherland.

Green vs. Track; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 3.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Warren L. Baker vs. J. Harry Thorp; John F. Nichols et al. vs. William E. Donnell et al.; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 181. *McCollum et al. vs. Howard et al.* and *Howard et al. vs. McCollum et al.*—Cross appeals from the Circuit Court of Iowa.—The case out of which these appeals spring has already been twice before this Court. The property and franchises of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company had been sold under a decree in equity, pursuant to an agreement between a part of the bond creditors and the shareholders by which the latter were to have sixteen per cent. on the par value of their stocks paid to them out of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale; and the question was whether the shareholders or Howard and others, who brought the suit, as judgment, and general creditors of the Railroad Company had a better right to that per centum of the proceeds of the sale. The Court here decided that the creditors were to be paid before any part of its property should be returned to the shareholders, and affirmed the decree below to that effect. Subsequently McCollum, Foster and others filed a petition in the suit in the Court below, showing that they were holders of bonds of the road, and denying that they had ever agreed to take less than the full amount of their face, and claiming that they had a prior and better right to have the bonds paid out of the funds in the hands of the receiver, the subject of the controversy, than either the judgment or general creditors, or the stockholders. The questions presented, therefore, were whether this claim was entitled to payment, and if so, whether the creditors representing it should be paid in full as lien-holding creditors or only *pro rata* with the general creditors. The Court below held that these creditors were entitled to no lien as preferred creditors, and to no specific prior lien on the funds in Court, but allowed them to come in as general creditors and divide the fund *pro rata* with Howard and others. Both parties appealed, and the same questions are presented here.

S. W. Fuller for McCollum et al.; J. Grant for Howard et al.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

CAUSES REMOVED TO MARINE COURT—JURISDICTION AS TO ALLOWANCES.

POINTS OF DECISION.

Hugo Bauggins vs. Bernhard Ullman et al.—Every Justice of this Court sitting in the rooms allotted to it by the Common Council is bound by law to act in his official capacity, and the conventional designation of "at Chambers, in the City Hall," &c., in the description of the Court-room is a sufficient description of the legal locality where his power is exercised, where no complaint is made or fact shown establishing that the adverse party has been misled or prejudiced thereby.

2. It is the well-established practice of this Court since 1853 for any one of the Justices to grant *ex parte* orders, to show cause why a default taken before another Justice should not be set aside, and staying proceedings until the hearing and determination of the motion; and on the hearing of such motion, to determine whether a default has occurred, and whether and upon what terms it should be opened. This power applies to "any" default, and where the order refuses to open a judgment, such order is appealable under Marine Court act of 1871. The making of any lawful order is not the act of the individual Justice, but is the order of the "Marine Court," the acting Justice representing by his fiat exhausting the judicial power of the Court, and said order can be reviewed only on appeal in the cases prescribed by law.

3. An affidavit of defendant's counsel, showing that an "inquest" was taken, entitled him to the order to show cause. Whether the parties also show an excuse of the default is determined in the first instance by the granting of the order subject to any objection to be made at the hearing. Such order to show cause is necessarily *ex parte*.

4. An order by a Justice of this Court, other than the one who makes such *ex parte* order, upon "suggestion of plaintiff's attorney," and without notice to the adverse party, setting aside such order to show cause, is unsupported by any legal proof, and contrary to section 401 of the Code of Procedure applicable to the Court as governing motions in the Supreme Court, and practices as legal force. The practice of an attorney to obtain such order is irregular. The frame of such an order obtained in this case is censurable against the attorney who wrote it.

5. The case being on the trial calendar of the Court, and called in its regular turn, the parties appeared by their respective counsel, and a jury impaneled. The defendant's counsel then moved to dismiss the complaint, which motion was denied. The jury was sworn, but before the case was opened or any witness was sworn, the defendant's counsel stated that they withdrew from the case, and it thenceforth proceeded undefended. The defendant's counsel was out of order. He had no right to make any motion and thus to endeavor to prevent the plaintiff from a full hearing. The defendant could be heard only after the plaintiff had rested his case, and the proceedings should not be disturbed because of the alleged error in the denial of the motion, which could be corrected only on appeal.

6. Where, for any reason, the defendant not answering is absent when ought to be present, and in law for technical purposes deemed to appear, he is in point of fact in "default," and "in default" proceedings against him are *ex parte*, and carried on at the risk of the moving party, subject to be set aside under the act of 1862. The party taking judgment cannot upon a motion to open default claim that anything has been decided in his favor, except a silent acquiescence, because whatever is done is unopposed, and does not call for the exercise of any judicial determination on any point by the presiding Judges. In such case, there being no objection, there can be no ruling, and the defendant must be considered to have waived every legal objection which he might have made to any matter coming within the purview of the record as it stood when he allowed himself to become in default, but no more. A party cannot be prevented from suffering, but he cannot be punished for being in default.

7. In an action for damages for imprisoning, plaintiff on the 23d June, under an order of arrest, valid on its face, plaintiff had applied for leave to amend his complaint by adding "that without any authority whatsoever the plaintiff had been falsely imprisoned in defendant's store on the 23d June, and had been taken prisoner to a hotel, where he was kept prisoner until the next day, when he was again taken to plaintiff's store," which motion was denied. In the proceedings before the jury the plaintiff, in defendant's absence, gave proof of these facts, and then moved to amend the complaint as above, which was granted *ex parte*, the plaintiff inserting in his complaint substantially the above change, and as thus changed the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict for exemplary damages. Held that such proceedings were at the risk of the plaintiff, and were irregular.

(1.) Because the proposed question having been determined against plaintiff, after repeated argument on the motion for leave to amend, it was improper for him to obtain in effect an *ex parte* reversal of such order, and that the defendants cannot be held by their absence to have authorized any such procedure against them.

(2.) Because the so-called amendment was actually introducing a new cause of action, which the defendants had not at any time been called upon to answer, and which could not be submitted to the jury. (1 Hilton, 45.) The defendants were adjudged guilty of a charge of which they never had legal notice or opportunity to answer.

8. An appeal is not the only remedy for correcting a legal mischief. There are cases where relief can be had by motion. In this case there was no one to object at the time of the irregularity, and no ruling on an objection, of course no objection, consequently no appeal can be made. The only remedy is by motion, and where, as in this case, the liberty of the defendants is put in jeopardy, a motion is the proper remedy in this respect. The case must be governed by analogy to the doctrine of Cardozo, J., in People vs. Murphy, 1 Daly R., p. 462.

9. The only remedy by the laws of this State for the recovery of damages sustained by imprisonment under process of law, valid on its face, issued by competent authority, and which process is afterward set aside on the merits upon application to this Court is by action for "malicious prosecution." This remedy under the former practice was prosecuted as one of the classes of actions known as "actions on the case." When the imprisonment is "without process of law," or upon process "void on its face" or "voidable," or "without any jurisdiction," the action is for "false imprisonment," formerly an action of "trespass." The complaint in this action states that plaintiff was imprisoned under an order of arrest which was vacated by the Court from which it issued. Held to be an action for "malicious prosecution." (1 Hilton, 45; 17 Abbott's Pr., 225; 4 Albany L. J., p. 123.)

10. The acts of 1870 and 1871 relative to the Marine Court and to the transfer to this Court by other Courts of Record for trial of actions of libel, slander, assault, battery, or false imprisonment, confers no jurisdiction upon this Court to accept the transfer of an action for "malicious prosecution," and an amendment sought to be obtained in this respect from the Legislature at its last session was defeated.

11. This Court can only exercise power "specially" granted to it by statute, and an order of another Court of Record transferring any action to this Court for trial is *coram non judice*, only upon the points of the points of the pendency of the action in such Court, the joining of issue and of an order to transfer, but is not a judicial determination of the jurisdictional question. The jurisdiction of this Court must appear affirmatively on the record, and it can be drawn in question before every and in every form of proceeding. This Court is at liberty to determine the question of its jurisdiction in any and every state of a cause, jurisdiction is obtained by force of the statute and of the order.

12. It is fairly to be inferred from the repeated statements under oath of the plaintiff's attorney, that this action was an action for "false imprisonment," taken to be correct statements of the true legal sense of the complaint, which on examination of the pleadings proves not to be the case.

13. Result of the foregoing determinations that the verdict taken in default, plaintiff's subsequent proceedings, judgment must be set aside and vacated.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN,
Justice Marine Court.

For plaintiff, S. H. Randall, Esq.; for defendants, Wm. A. Boyd, Esq.
Oct. 24, 1871.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$80,000 U.S.5-20R.'65.c.111¾		1,000 Alt.&T.H.1st.	94½
73,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112		5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	
40,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64.c.111¾		3,000 do. 2d Div.	87
64,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112¾		1,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88	90¼
500 do....small.111¾		3,000 Gt. West. 2d	
17,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.		1,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.104½	
		2,000 do.	100
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....111¾		14,000 do..b.c. call.102	
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c.114¾		2,000 P., Ft.W.&C.1st.105½	
5,000 do....114¾		4,000 Clev. & P. 4th	
150,000 do....c.114¾		4,000 C. C. & I.C. 1st.	86
10,000 do....c.114¾		4,000 Dub. & S. C. 1st	88
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114¼		11,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d	74
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new...	65½	100 Merchants' Bk.	114
5,000 Virginia 6s Con.	60½	3 Bk. of Commerce	113
15,000 N. C. 6s, old Bs.	37	9 Com. Nat. Bk.	100
10,000 do....	37½	20 Bk. of Republic	112
12,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July..	35½	300 Con. Coal of Md.	41½
8,000 do....	35	200 American Coal	65
12,000 do....	35½	200 do....b60.	65
1,000 do....	33½	200 Pacific Mail..b.c.	47½
1,000 do....	33½	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	90¼
5,000 do....	33½	200 do.	90½
5,000 do....	33	200 do...b.c. call.	90
10,000 do....	33½	1,000 N.Y.C.&H.C.Ctfs.	
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old....	65½	10 Mich. Cen.	117½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st		100 Chi. & N. W..s.c.	60½
1,500 N.Y.C. 6s, '83 r.t.	91	100 N. J. Cen.	
8,000 M. & St.P.Ext.1		200 Chi. & R. I..b.c.	101½
2,000 Cen.Pac.G'd B'ds	99	200 Del. L. & W...b.c.	106
7,000 Union Pac. 1st..	88½	8 Chic. & Alton.	114
2,000 Union P.Ls.L.G.	76½	100 Chi., C. & Ind C.	17½
1,000 do....	76	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	75
10,000 do....	76½	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	38½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117		300 West. U. Tel.b.c.	62½
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116¾	300 do.	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111¾		200 Adams Express.	
50,000 do.		200 do.	84½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111¾		100 do...b.c. call.	
5,000 do....c.111¾		100 United States Ex.	55½
3,000 do....	111¾	100 do.	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111¾		100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	47½
64,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112¾		200 do.	47
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.112¾		200 N. Y. C. & H.R.R.	90½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '66.		100 do.	
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109½		300 do....b.c. call.	90½
9,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.c.114¾		20,000 N.Y.C.& H. C.	85½
15,000 do....	114¾	800 Erie Pf.	
20,000 do....c.114¾		300 Reading Railroad	108½
22,500 do....	114¾	300 do.	
4,750 do....small.113½		200 L. S. & Mich. S.	100½
2,000 do....	113½	200 do...b.c. call.	100
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114¾		100 Union Pacific	24½
20,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T.	15½	300 Clev. & Pitts.	115½
28,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July..	33	300 do.	
11,000 do....	33	200 do.	
10,000 do....	34	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	
3,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	19½	200 do.	
2,000 do....		300 N. Jer. Central	105½
5,000 Va. 6s, Def....	25½	300 do.	105½
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons....	61½	200 do.	105½
13,000 Va. 6s, old....	61½	100 Chi. & R. Island.	102½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.	105½	200 Mil & St. P. Pf.	77¼
5,000 Union P. 1st....	88½	200 do.	77½
1,000 Union P. Inc.	78	200 do.	77½
25 Bk. of Commerce.	113	300 Tol., Wab. & W.	60
25 Fourth Nat. Bk..	105	300 Bost., Hart. & E.	8
100 Mariposa Pf....	1½	200 Morris & Essex	92½
100 Am. Coal Co....	65	200 H. & St. Joseph	37
300 do....	65	200 H. & St. J. Pf.	77
100 Cons. Coal of Md..	42	300 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17½
100 do....	42½		

FRIDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell to 111⅞ ⅌ cent. this morning, and this quotation was steady through the subsequent dealings of the day. The Cash Gold was easy on this decline in price, and it was consequently expected that the demand for Exchange on London would be stimulated for Saturday's steamer; instead of which the rate fell from 108⅞ to 108¾ ⅌ cent., and the business for the packet of to-morrow proved very unsatisfactory. The amount of November Coupons collected for foreign holders yesterday was about $500,000, and today $900,000. These collections caused no apparent inquiry for Exchange, and the inference is that they have been reinvested in the Public Funds, or in other American Bonds. A prominent German-American firm are credited with being very large holders of United States 5-20s of 1867; the Bonds being lent out on the Street, yesterday called in a considerable sum for transmission to their joint account friends on the other side. The movement developed a scarcity of the Bonds and caused an advance of 1 ⅌ cent., which continued up to 2 o'clock today, cash settlements being made as high as 114⅞ ⅌ cent. In the Afternoon the price fell back to 114¼ ⅌ cent., and the involuntary "corner" in the Bonds is considered as over. The other Public Funds continued strong, and the market at 4 o'clock was quoted generally firm.

The price of Money continues 7 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, with a good demand, and the same rate is charged at Bank on discounts for regular dealers. Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank is sold on the Street at 9@12 ⅌ cent. on first-class names.

At the Stock Exchange there was a serious break in South Carolina Bonds, following up the very weak market of yesterday. The price broke to 33 ⅌ cent. on the panic report that an excessive issue of Bonds had been made to meet the emergencies of the State, but later in the day there was a recovery to 35¼@35½ ⅌ cent. The other Southern State Bonds were steady. The Pacific Mortgages had another rise—the Unions to 89 for the First Mortgage, and the Centrals to 102¼ ⅌ cent. Missouri Pacifics are 91@91½ ⅌ cent. The old Western Currency Mortgages were in demand at full rates, and the Union Pacific Land Grants and Incomes made a rapid advance.

The Railroad Share speculation is generally strong in prices, and the remark is made of most of the New-York and Western Stocks that orders to buy, even in moderate amounts, cannot be executed without advancing the market, and the same is apparently true of Reading and Western Telegraph. On the other hand, the Brokers who are bearish in their views of the future of the market, say that it is equally difficult to realize on these Stocks if pressed on sale at the Exchange Board or in the Hall of the Exchange. The fact remains, however, that prices are strong at the close of each day, and the disposition to sell the market short by no means equal to the orders to buy for a rise. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold	112	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	90½	90½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs.	85¼	85¼
Reading	108	108¼
Chicago and Rock Island	101	101⅞
North-west Common	60¼	60⅝
North-west Preferred	88¼	89
Pacific Mail	47¼	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76¾	77¼
St. Paul Common	56⅞	57⅛
Lake Shore	100¼	100¼
Ohio and Mississippi	38¼	38⅜
Toledo and Wabash	59¼	60¼
Western Telegraph	61¼	62
Erie	29	28¾
Union Pacific	24	24

The dealings in the Railroads at the close were dull, with a slight decrease in prices.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,091,022 31
Gold payments	2,918,256 96
Gold balance	67,165,589 67
Currency receipts	1,598,762 52
Currency payments	1,090,467 68
Currency balance	6,028,680 22
Customs	508,000 00

The prices made at the close of business for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows. The market for 5-20s of 1867 was quite excited, on account of the *short* interest, in deliveries, early in the day, but was steadier and lower in the Afternoon.

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	116⅞	5-20 reg., '67	112¾
5-20 reg., '62	111¼	5-20 coup., '67	114¼
5-20 coup., '62	111¼	5-20 reg., '68	112
5-20 reg., '64	111¼	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '64	111¼	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	111¼	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s, currency	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112¾		

On the Southern State Bonds there was a heavy additional decline on South Carolinas, on rumors of irregular and excessive issues of the 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds. The last closed as follows:

Tennessee 6s, old	65½	N. C. Funding Act, '68	21
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	65½	N. C. new bonds	19½
Virginia 6s, old	60½	N. C. Special Tax	15½
Virginia 6s, new bds.	60	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	35½
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	50	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	35
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	60	Missouri 6s	93¾
Virginia 6s, cons. bds.	61½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91
Virginia 6s, def'd bds.	25	Alabama 8s	92
N. Carolina 6s, old	37½	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	61
N. C. Funding Act, '66	27	Ar. 7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv	44

The following are the last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	118	Mariposa Mining	1½
Maryland Coal Co.	22½	Adams Express	85
American Coal Co.	65	Wells-Fargo Express	51½
Spring Mount. Coal	63	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	2
Canton Co., Baltimore	69	Am. Merch. U. Exp.	57½
Con. Coal of Md.	42½	United States Exp.	55½
Western Union Tel.	62	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	46⅞
Quicksilver Mining	17½		

An informal meeting of the holders of Preferred Stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company will be held at the office of O. D. ASHLEY & Co., No. 37 New-street, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,018,835; amount marketed, $1,806,381.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT
BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER
CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD BONDS.

To all holders of United States Securities who wish to take advantage of the present favorable opportunity of changing their investment, we strongly recommend NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES, principal and interest payable in gold, now selling at par in currency.

They are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED, and in view of the ample security upon which they are based, NO SAFER INVESTMENT can be made, nor one yielding a LARGER INCOME.

JAY COOKE & Co.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties west of the Mississippi, whose statistics promise a larger business than some of its above-mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for its present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., RECOMMEND THE BONDS OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD
IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20S. THE INVESTOR ADDS 25 PER CENT.
TO HIS CAPITAL AND 47½ TO HIS INCOME.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS may now be obtained from the undersigned, and from banks and bankers throughout the country, at

NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

They are secured by a mortgage on ninety-one miles of *completed* road connecting the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, and having a navigable river at each end. The road forms a part of a short through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Roads, and its net earnings are largely in excess of the interest on the total issue of bonds, which is about $16,500 per mile. The business offered is sufficient to pay a large dividend on the capital stock, making the bonds absolutely safe, and a very desirable investment.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, containing full particulars, by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	30	Hides, No.	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Hides, bales	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	10,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Crude Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	3	Tar, bbls.	150
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	14,175	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	105
Grass-seed, bushels	1,[illegible]	Red Oil, bbls.	[illegible]
B. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	181	Pecans, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	1,[illegible]
Beans, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—[illegible] cases Paper, 10 boxes Spermaceti, 1 case Sewing-machines, 1 Piano, 7 cases Veneers, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 10 pkgs. Furs, 3 pkgs. Machinery, 3 bbls. Scraps, [illegible] bbls. Leather, 2 cases Indigo, 105 boxes Cheese, 510 bales Hops, 20 cases Tobacco, 500 bags Clover-seed, [illegible] tcs. Lard, 3 cases Pumps.

By the ship *Princess Dagmar*, for Bristol—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bags Oil-cake, [illegible] bbls. Oil-cake, [illegible] hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Angelina*, for Penarth Roads and orders—24,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Lasege*, for Queenstown and orders—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *C. Dubrovacki*, for Cork and orders—27,122 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *J. J. Stamler*, for Havre—[illegible] cases Congress Water, 1 Piano, 44,414 feet Lumber, 10 casks Wine, 2 crotches Mahogany, [illegible] lbs. Bacon, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 2,400 Staves, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 21 pkgs. Ivory Scraps, [illegible] lbs. Lard, 110 cases Preserves, [illegible] logs Maple.

By the bark *Freeman Dennis*, for Antwerp—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 250 tcs. Lard, 4 cases Worsted, 117 bales Wool, 45 hhds. Tallow, 4,000 Staves, 140 bales Cotton.

By the bark *John Phillips*, for St. Jago—[illegible] tons Coal, 4,000 bundles Hoops, 1 Piano.

By the bark *Duke of Richmond*, for Kingstown—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Jasper*, for Santa Cruz—[illegible] feet of Lumber, [illegible] bushels Corn, 29 bbls. Lamps, [illegible] Cornshellers, 200 cases Petroleum, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 34 boxes Clocks, 2 cases Silk and Needles, [illegible] cases Chairs, 44 Bedsteads, 250 boxes Florida Water, 1 Pump, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bales Tobacco, 30 bbls. Resin, 223 bbls. Flour, 4 tcs. Hams, 600 lbs. Lard, 1,500 boxes Herring, 35 boxes Cheese.

And from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, by the bark *Staffa*—57,002 gallons Refined Petroleum, 5,712 gallons Refined Petroleum, in cases. For Falmouth, for orders, by the bark *Emma*—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $[illegible] 25 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been dull and heavy at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Steady as to price, though not active.

COFFEE—Holders talk more confidently, and are offering stock with reserve, but the demand is not urgent, and values are yet unsettled. Sales have been confined to 830 bags Rio by the *Flamsteed*, graded fair to good, mostly good, at 18¼c., gold, with the extremes of cargoes nominally quoted at [illegible] gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, usual terms. Other kinds wholly nominal.

COTTON—Has been moderate for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 1,978 bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, 15 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery sales were made of 19,900 bales, basis Low Middling, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. off yesterday's figures, including, last evening, for November, [illegible] bales at 18[illegible]c.; [illegible] [illegible].

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
Middling	18⅞	19	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

Liverpool.	Nov. 3, 1871.	Week ending Nov. 3, 1870.
	Bales.	Bales.
Sales of the week	79,000	110,000
Of which exporters took	12,000	16,000
Of which speculators took	15,000	11,000
Total import of week	64,000	40,000
Of which American	12,000	21,000
Total stock	517,000	488,000
Of which American	117,000	84,000
Actual export	14,000	21,000
Amount afloat	380,000	248,000
Of which American	87,000	90,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool Nov. 3, 1870 ... 9¼d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York Nov. 3, 1870 ... 17½c.

FISH—A moderate trade call prevails for most kinds, and prices have shown steadiness. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with comparative freedom, and prices have favored buyers, who have been operating with reserve. The export call has been very light. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,150 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 25; inferior to very good extra State at $6 50@$6 90; very good to fancy at $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping extra Western at [illegible]; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 50	@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 00	@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 80	@ 6 25
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 90
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15	@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40	@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80	@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00	@10 25

Southern Flour in slack demand at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $7 30@[illegible] for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been less sought after at $4 90@$5 [illegible]. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western, $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 45 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been generally limited within our previous range. Sales have been reported of 4,000 boxes new crop Layer Raisins at $2 [illegible] ⅌ box; 1,000 boxes Valencia do. at [illegible]; 100 cases new Currants, part at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 1,000 cases Figs, at auction, at 15c.@16c. We quote Layer Raisins, $2 [illegible] ⅌ box, new; ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; Currants, 7¼c. for old, and [illegible] for new, ⅌ lb.; Almonds, [illegible]; Figs, 16c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¼c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 7¼c.@8c.; Dates, 7½c.@7¾c.; Filberts, 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Canton Ginger, [illegible] ⅌ case; Sardines, 32½c.@33½c. ⅌ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, with more urgent offerings reported, while the demand has been comparatively moderate, especially for shipment, the market closing heavily for most kinds. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels, all told, including choice White Canada, in bond, at $1 70, White Western at $1 60@$1 70, Red and Amber Western at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] Rye has been wholly nominal, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views; no important dealings were reported. State, $1, ex bushel. Barley has been quite active and the more desirable samples have been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels at [illegible] for Canada West, and 80c.@84c. for Canada East, chiefly at 90c.; 80c. for four-rowed, and 75c.@80c. for two-rowed State and 75c. for Western, from cars.... Barley-malt continues quiet and nominally unchanged.... Oats have been in fair request, and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,500 bushels at 51c for Mixed Western, afloat; 50c. [illegible].

HEMP—Continues in slack request, including American at $150 for Undressed, and $[illegible] for Dressed, ⅌ ton. [illegible] Manila, 13¼c., gold; Sisal, [illegible], gold; Jute, 4¼c.@[illegible], gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3¾c., currency, ⅌ lb. The stock includes [illegible] bales Dressed American, [illegible] tons, and [illegible] bales Jute.

HOPS—Have been quoted steady, but inactive. We quote crop of 1871 at [illegible]; crop of 1870 at [illegible], and older growths at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Holders refuse to make further concessions, and business is devoid of animation, the demand being light. Sales, 3,500 Montevideo at [illegible], gold; 1,000 Entre Rios at [illegible], gold; 1,200 Vera Cruz on private terms.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied materially.

METALS—Copper has been steady but inactive; sales, 125,000 lbs. Ingot, at 23½c.@23¾c. ⅌ lb. Pig-iron has been moderately sought after, and under more favorable foreign advices. [illegible] [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull at old figures; [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans were sold at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new; English Islands, [illegible]; and New-Orleans, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin held firmly on a light offering, closing on the basis of $3 75 for Strained, but has been quiet; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at $3 [illegible]. [illegible] Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand and quoted very firm, closing at 69c.@70c. for merchantable. We quote, Spirits Turpentine, 69c.@70c.; Crude, nominal; Rosin, $3 [illegible]@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 [illegible]; Pitch, $4 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally quiet within the range of our quotations: Crude Whale at [illegible]; Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Lard-oil, [illegible]; Red Oil at 48c.@50c.; Linseed-oil at 76c.@77c. in casks, and [illegible] in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] Palm-oil, 9¼c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive at former figures.

PETROLEUM—Refined in rather more request, with the advantage as to price, however, decidedly in favor of purchasers. [illegible] [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and at the close rather weaker as to price. [illegible] [illegible]

RICE—Has been dull and rather heavy. We quote Carolina at $7 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. [illegible]

SALT—Has been in moderate request at previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull at [illegible], currency, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand and firm. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 4,300 bags and 2,600 pockets at $2, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 lbs., at Boston; market steady. Other kinds quiet within our previous range.

SKINS—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable lots within our previous range.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered prices, including Castile at [illegible]; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]; and No. 1, [illegible] ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in less request, including No. 1 Nutmegs at [illegible]; Mace at $1 [illegible]; Cassia, 27c.@27½c.; White Pepper, 38½c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at [illegible]; Pimento at [illegible], gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted more attention, chiefly from refiners, and though values have been quoted as before, there has been rather more steadiness apparent, with moderate offerings of stock reported; sales, [illegible] hhds. good fair refining Cuba at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. Grocery do. at [illegible]; 1,500 boxes Centrifugal, [illegible]; 1,444 boxes Clayed Havana, No. 11¼, at [illegible]; 700 boxes do., No. 11, at 9⅞c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] but the report was not confirmed. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba, [illegible]; Porto Rico refining grades from [illegible]; grocery grades Porto Rico at from [illegible]; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately dealt in at 10¼c.@12½c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in active request and at uniform prices; sales, [illegible] lbs., very common to choice at 9¼c.@9¾c., mainly at 9½c. for prime City, and [illegible] for country. Of Stearine, [illegible] lbs. were sold at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

TEAS—There has not been much movement in any description since our last. Prices have been about steady.

TOBACCO—Has been quite sparingly dealt in, on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 100 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible]; [illegible] cases New-York, 100 cases Pennsylvania, and 200 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at [illegible]; and 300 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 10c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured has been in light request, including Black work, Common and Medium, [illegible]; Good and Fine, [illegible]; Bright work, Common and Medium, [illegible]; Good and Fine, [illegible], in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to 92c. for iron, and 92½c. for wood-bound pkgs., with sales reported of 315 bbls., in lots, closing weak.

WOOL—The market has been quoted steady, but has been comparatively tame. Holders insist on full asking prices, which buyers are unwilling to pay freely.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth Freights the market has been depressed and rates have been quoted lower, particularly for Grain, leading to rather freer engagements of the latter. The Cotton business has been fairly active, and the Provision movement quite moderate. In the chartering line there was a little more animation, with rates, however, favorable to shippers. The main call was for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, with some inquiry for vessels for Cotton, Tobacco and general cargo. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been [illegible] bales Cotton, at [illegible] by steam, and [illegible] by sail; [illegible] bbls. Flour, by steam, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] For Constantinople, some lots of merchandise, at $15 ⅌ 40 cubic feet, and primage.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

On yesterday [illegible] [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; [illegible] [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—WHEAT quiet; no sales. RYE dull. CORN steady and in moderate demand; [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; [illegible] [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—FLOUR steady; Family, [illegible] [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—BAGGING quiet, steady and unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; [illegible] [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 21; No. 2 at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; [illegible] [illegible]

MOBILE, Nov. 3.—COTTON in good demand for lower types; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; [illegible] [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—COTTON active; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; [illegible] [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.; [illegible] [illegible]

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¼c.; [illegible] [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 18c.; [illegible] [illegible]

GALVESTON, Nov. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; [illegible] [illegible]

WILMINGTON, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; [illegible] [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—COTTON inactive; Middling, 17¼c.; [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. American securities firmer. United States 5-20 Bonds, [illegible] [illegible]

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 1,[illegible] francs during the week. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 3.—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 79,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were taken for speculation, and 12,000 bales for exports. The stock in port is 517,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 64,000 bales, including 12,000 bales American. Actual export, 14,000 bales. [illegible] [illegible]

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. The sales of the day will not exceed 10,000 bales, 2,000 of which will be used for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 9⅜d. for Middling. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 380,000 bales, of which 87,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. ⅌ cental for Californian White; 11s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 6d.@11s. 7d. for Red Winter. Corn, [illegible] ⅌ quarter. Barley, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, [illegible] ⅌ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. Beef, [illegible].

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable but do not affect the market.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—TALLOW, 47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Progress of Reconstruction—Plenty of Work—The Relief Problem—Shelter for the Homeless—Sanitary Measures—Political and Financial Affairs.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871.

The great fire still engages all our attention. There is extreme difficulty felt in regard to relation to the fire itself; but the question of the relief of the sufferers is one of prominent interest.

So far as reports have reached us the contributions just in over three millions of dollars have been amount of money has not for distribution by the Board of which of judge Ca[illegible] court has been taken. Much the largest portion, however, of cash money and supplies received is dispensed by the General Relief Committee. But they have so much petty embarrassment that were it not for the auxiliary and committees, churches, &c., which have control of supplies sent directly to them there would be much suffering. But there is much kind of cant and pretended, so many are attempting to live off the public bounty who have not even smelt fire. On the whole, however, the relief business is progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected, considering its gigantic proportions. Thanks to the liberalism of the character of the relief, daily are being given out by the Committee, that is materials, of which [illegible] them. Soon everybody will be beyond [illegible] will and the rule, which at the moment [illegible] now.

There is plenty of work to do, and those who [illegible] why any able-bodied man should be long [illegible] from the public bounty. Once started, if he has a mind to work, he can support himself and family. Wages are good and pay prompt, and every one is wanted.

[illegible] of human [illegible] left in Chicago yet, unnamed by the fire. The price of every article in demand is being held at exorbitant prices. Brick has advanced over a hundred per cent, and lumber largely, so that the benevolence abroad is compelled to enrich our Shylocks who happed to have in hand what is required to shelter our own suffering [illegible]. It is a bad feature, but cannot well be helped. There is no law to compel man to be humane. And, that the laboring classes, receiving good wages before, the fire are clamoring and striking for "[illegible] prices." Masons are demanding $5 and $6 a day, and the necessities of contractors compel them to pay these rates, though the cost of living is not higher than before the fire. And so on. The great drawback to the building up of Chicago will be just these extortions, and the noble generosity of everybody abroad will be in a measure defeated by the enhanced cost of labor, and other things which must be had. So I repeat my advice. Let purchases be made by the dozen in those localities where what is needed can be had.

Arrangements are being largely made to erect permanent buildings. More than five hundred permits have already been granted for large stores and blocks, and the work of preparing the foundations is rapidly going forward. In the meantime the "burnt district" is being covered with temporary establishments, and the "rains" are fast disappearing. Think of the joyous which spring up "in a night" in California during the "Flush Times," and along the Pacific Railroad, and you will have some idea of the appearance of "New Chicago"—only you will have to throw in as a background the dilapidated—the standing walls and chimneys, the scathed and burned trees, to make the picture complete.

The bustle and turmoil of the South Side have been thrown into a small diversion on the West Side, and along about three-quarters of a mile on Wabash avenue. It is as much as one's life is worth to attempt to navigate some few streets on the West side. Even on the South Side, in some localities, the jam is fearful, as at the intersection of State and Madison streets.

General trade has much revived. Wholesale dealing in the vicinity of the railroad stations and witnessing the noise and confusion, one would hardly dream of the rate a little way off.

Our local insurance companies have actually been heard from yet. What reports we have are anything but encouraging to Eastern holders. They can form no idea of what percentage they will eventually realize. The city against "foreign" insurance companies, which was successfully raised a year or two ago, has been the ruin of our city companies, and of thousands who have confided in them. One result of the great fire will be a reorganization of our insurance affairs.

We are still astonished at the terrible incidents which sensational correspondents still report for the Eastern papers. It is now satisfactorily settled that no one was burnt or stunned, although it was fully believed that such was the case the day after the fire. Nearly all the thrilling stories collect, except a few connected with individual escapes, are pure inventions. The story about that Krupp shell blowing up the Tribune building is one of them. Another, that a villain robbed a bank office as he came out of the building with the funds of the bank, that he was arrested by a policeman whom he shot, and was in turn torn limb from limb by the incensed multitude, is another. And so are a thousand and one others. These was, to be sure, a good deal of bold thieving during the fire, but no violence.

In the disordered condition of the city the "General Committee" of the two parties have secured the nomination of the people, and of course to make up a united ticket of all themselves. They have selected some good men, but have so fixed matters that, with about holding over, the "spellbound" element will continue in control of the Common Council. A gentler deal has been made in the selection of County Commissioners, who are to take the place of our present chosen rulers. Unless these nominations are repudiated, there will be little or no improvement in our local legislatures. The candidates for Mayor, too, is regarded by many as a poor selection. He Rumpf, is full of crotchets and theories, with little practical or executive ability, besides laboring under the physical disability of being exceedingly deaf. Rust is laid the inside track with the Ring who assumed the office of dictators, and consequently is far forward at a time when the city needs a far different man.

There is a movement on foot to substitute better men for the objectionable ones. Meetings have already been held in the West Division, and others are to follow. The Republican Party generally endorsed publication, and their advertising columns show that Chicago is full of life and business yet. There is one feature in our affairs worth special mention. It is the extreme confidence which our older citizens manifest in propositions of capitalists abroad to purchase real estate in the burnt district. They appear almost to take it as an insult, but many that Chicagoans must build up Chicago. This spirit is well enough, perhaps, but carried to extremes, it will be likely to retard our reconstruction. Many who have lost heavily by to appear cheerful, but it is [illegible] a smile over the grave of some departed loved one. Others, whose successes amount and which had up into fifty thousands, have opened their houses for boarders, as entirely are they stripped of current successes. I helped fit out a family yesterday, utterly destitute, who, when I last heard from them before the fire, were not worth less than two hundred thousand dollars. Another, an old citizen, who was rated at a million and a half in business buildings, was glad to accept a second-hand hat and coat; so hurried was he on early from his dwelling that he was compelled to leave him destitute. So we go.

The railroads will undoubtedly get the "lake front," upon which to build their mammoth Union Depot, with but little opposition. The eight hundred thousand dollars which they are to pay the city for it, will come very opportune just now. Public opinion is divided in the case of the shooting of Col. GROVESNOR, mentioned in my last. The young man TRAY had his enemies, and before him was apparently a drunken rough. He obeyed his orders, and, in a military point of view, is justified. But the orders were illegal therefore, the Soldier of the Blade lies with his aggrieved officers. He is held for trial; but what the result will be we cannot now calculate. The welcome rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday has apparently extinguished the fires which were devastating Michigan. An easterly wind blew Monday and Tuesday, and the smoke penetrated fifty miles into this state, bearing a strong smell of turf and vegetation. At Aurora, forty miles from the city, the smoke was so dense that one could not see two blocks. It was in all the houses, and in the cracks of stoves thereof, much to their discomfort. The weather is now beautiful, and everything is favorable for out-door work.

The Insurance Question—Dissatisfaction at the Increased Tariff.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Middle of the underwriters in increasing the rates of insurance on grain elevators is a subject of general complaint. The rates before the fire averaged two per cent, per annum, thirty days in proportion. Since the fire the rates are five per cent per annum, seven per cent for six months, twelve per cent for one month and thirty-one per cent for two days. The Tribune says these rates are simply ruinous, and, if continued, will destroy business. The danger of loss in the elevators has been greatly increased by the fire, and, certainly, risks are as safe now as ever. The temperance men of Chicago have called a meeting, and put in nomination a ticket for city and county officers. Many of the candidates are also on the union or "fire-proof" ticket. It is announced on reliable authority that the remaining eighty per cent. of the stock of the Republic Insurance Company will be called in at once, and that the Company will pay its losses in full, and go on with the business.

Foreign Aid.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The subscriptions to the Chicago Relief Fund at Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co.'s, on this city, amount this evening to $20,422.

The Lord Mayor has remitted, from the fund subscribed at the Mansion House, $[illegible]

The following subscriptions, raised at Havana, Cuba, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers have been forwarded to this City through the house of SIMON DE VISSER.

Wardwell, Kennedy & Co.	$1,000
Railvers, Whitman & Co.	1,000
Power & Co.	500
F. Van Anche & Co.	200
H. Upmann & Co.	200
J. M. Borges & Co.	200
Walls, Bell & Co.	200
M. Moll & Co.	200
Hicks, Pearson & Co.	200
Wm. Pearson & Co.	200
Hyland & Davies	200
Malvar & Co.	200
Wm. Demuth & Co.	200
Cabrera, Bronsen & Co.	200
R. G. Williams	100
José Lopez Roberts	50
Wm. Nelson	200
Joseph Hunter	50
Antonio Serra	100
D. W. Wolf	50
The Swiss Consul	100
Ed. Lafuente Fernandez	100
Daniel McLellaro	100
Brown & Co.	100
Dunville, Chadwick & Co.	100
Dunlop & Co.	100
Busing & Co.	100
Francisco Gil	50
Walker and Hall & Hayward	50
Arnold, Constable, Hoyt, Frick & Co.	50
C. O. Burnham & Co.	1,000
R. Bowers	200
W. J. Abbot	50
Wm. Wilson	50
Dunham & Co.	200
Geraldes, Murtfeldt & Co.	50
Vda. de Martinez & Sobrino	50
Rambla Sobrevinas	20
Cuba Lithographic establishment	50
Book & Co.	25
José Costa	25
José Rivas	25
F. Demestre & Co.	100
Gaillard & Chouteau	100
Boeing, Moller & Co.	50
Marsan Brothers	50
Miles Poblanos	50
M. Mayo	50
Mrs. Frances Bartlett de Oviedo	100
Castro	25
H. Will & Co.	100
Bernard & Co.	100
José Soto Mayorga	50
Francisco G. Pedroso	100
Ignacio Rock	25
Cash	25
Marquis de Almendares	100
J. Troncoso & Co.	100
Francisco Rapoll	100
Total	$[illegible]

The Russian Grand Duke.

The result of the interview yesterday between Major MONTGOMERY, on the part of the Reception Committee, and the Russian Minister, is that if the Grand Duke arrives in New-York between this and Tuesday next, he will be conducted to his quarters at the Clarendon, *incog.*, and the next day proceed to Washington. If, however, his Imperial Highness should reach here on election day, the parade will take place on Wednesday, and the programme, as originally adopted, will be strictly adhered to. If the Grand Duke arrives in the City, and leaves for Washington before Tuesday next, the military reception and parade will occur when he returns. The Navy Yard will meet Rear-Admiral JULIUS ROMAN, and conduct him and his suite to Pier No. 1 North River, where carriages will be in waiting to receive the Imperial party, as was intended, and as has been brought up from the Upper Bay when the fleet first arrived. There is no doubt that the reception programme has been much detracted from in public interest by the great rumor which has taken place in the arrival of the Russian fleet. An afternoon paper thinks that the best way to celebrate the course of ALEXANDER is by a splendid reform victory on Tuesday.

The Water-Front of Ward's Island.

The case of ALFRED E. BEACH *vs.* The Mayor, &c., in relation to the water-fronts of Ward's Island, was up for argument before Judge INGRAHAM, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action was brought to determine the rights of parties to the land between high and low water mark, and in some places beyond that line on Ward's Island, and the rights in certain old roads laid out on the Island before the City had the title. The old patent from the Commissioners of the Land Office, gave the property to certain of the then owners, some of whom did not own the adjacent lands. The City now claims that this patent was void, and that the City, as adjacent owner, is now entitled to the land. The case, the facts of which have already been fully stated in the columns of the TIMES, came up on a motion to settle certain issues not submitted to the referee.

The Court reserved its decision.

Death of E. D. Nelson, the Artist.

At a meeting of the Artists' Society of Association Building, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we, the friends of our late associate, Mr. E. D. NELSON, and the artists, as a body, have heard with sincere and deep sorrow of his very sudden and unexpected death; and that we desire to express our sense of the great loss to us, as a beloved and valued friend, and as a brother of talent, of one who has devoted himself with conscientiousness to his profession, and to offer our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral services to be held over his remains at his o'clock A. M. Saturday, Nov. 4, at Trinity Church, Wall-st. Also, cordially invite all his brother Artists and friends to be present on the occasion.

Resolved, That the Secretary of our Society be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to his afflicted family.

Precautions Against Forging Sub-Treasury Checks.

The Sub-Treasury has adopted a system of crimping the paper on which their checks are written, for the purpose of preventing alterations or forgeries. After the check is made out, it is passed through a small machine, which crimps or indents with parallel lines that portion of the paper on which the amount and figures was written. The result is that the paper cannot be written on a second time, nor can it be restored to its original condition.

The Westchester Tragedy.

GUSTAVE KUSTER, of Yonkers, who was shot under such mysterious circumstances at Riverdale, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. It will be remembered that on Wednesday morning he was found lying on the Hudson River Railroad track, at Riverdale, after having been run over by a train of cars, which crushed his right arm and inflicted other injuries. It was found that he had a pistol-shot wound in the head, and facts were subsequently ascertained which showed that he had probably been shot and robbed by highwaymen, but nothing certain concerning the affair has yet been discovered. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner YOUNG, who yesterday granted a permit for the removal of the remains to Yonkers for burial.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Meteorological Bureau:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Dry Thermometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wet Thermometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENNELL RICHARDSON, D.D., Pastor of the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Morning discourse—*[illegible]*. Evening—*Apostacy*. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music: Sam'l Tree, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the MORNING a sermon to the world of the St. Luke's Association. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ROBT. S. MACARTHUR, PASTOR of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., will preach every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D.D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ and 2½. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, will preach SUNDAY EVENING in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Twenty-third Street and 4th Avenue.—Divine service at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. SUNDAY. Holy communion will be celebrated in the morning. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL having accepted the Rectorship, will officiate and preach at both services. Seats free. All are welcome.

A UNION COMMUNION WILL BE HELD in Emmanuel Church, 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, instant, at 4 o'clock. Ministers of various denominations will take part in the services. Christian friends in the vicinity are specially invited. There will be no service in Emmanuel Church in the evening.

A WHEEL IN THE MIDDLE OF A WHEEL will be the subject SABBATH EVENING at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, for the Pastor, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. The Messenger of Peace, by Rev. J. J. Wayne, and the Sunday-school exercises, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free for all.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. HOLDSHIP, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Exercises Saturday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 5. Morning service, 10½. Subject—*Sabbath Observance*. Afternoon, 4. Evening service, 7½. Subject—*Social and Political Hypocrisy*. All seats free in the evening.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WEST, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. T. R. KEMPSHALL, of Brooklyn, E. D. At night, Rev. J. J. West. Class meeting for men immediately after the morning service.

AT WILLET-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, J. S. HAUGH; at 7 P. M. a church extolling sermon, by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. LEROY, D.D., Rev. D. L. MARKS, and others. Seats free.

"A NARROW CHURCH."—SUBJECT OF a discourse SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL; afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Progress of the Immortality of the Souls in Manifestation Facts.*

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Sunday evenings, LYRIC HALL; also, ADELPHI HALL, 23d-st. and Broadway; all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TYNDE, Rm. 72, Tribune.

A SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. DR. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Pastor, will preach (Dr. V.) in the chapel of this Church, West 54th-st., 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HERRICK NEWTON. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. DR. PARSONS HAMLIN, D.D., who has just arrived from Constantinople, will give an address on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, upon *The Different Basis of the Turkish Empire in Relation to Education.* Service at 7½. Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the morning at 10½.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford-av. and Rutledge-st.—Rev. J. DAVIS, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*Christian Politics.* Communion at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to strangers.

BEAUTIFUL ENTERTAINMENTS FOR Churches and Sabbath-schools; Lane's Grand Panorama Paintings of the Holy Lands and Scenes in the Holy Land. For terms, &c., address GEORGE E. BICKELS, No. 26 Reade-st.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 75TH-AV., near 10th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. At 7½ P. M., a meeting for the New-York City Church Extension Society. Addresses by Bishops Simpson, Janes, Clark will be held. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS GUARD, and others, on the work of the Society. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—South side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EZRA EYGOST at 10½ and 7½. SUNDAY MORNING—*Religion and Politics.* EVENING—*Unity in Diversity.* Communion at the close of the evening service. Strangers are provided with seats.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILLOUGHBY-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Sunday-school at 2. SUNDAY MORNING prayer-meeting, 7½. FRIDAY EVENING, meeting in chapel No. 102 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 76th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. J. TURTLE SMITH, Rector.—Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER Of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. R. C. BAYS, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY. Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. Morning prayer, second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer at 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRIN. of the Holy Cross, 43d-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, Nov. 5, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. HOBART BROWN, of Cohoes, will officiate.

CORNELL MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching in the Chapel, 7th-st. and 2d-av., at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. ARTER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. F. BROWN, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 36th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Quarterly meeting services on SABBATH, next in the Church, 107 East 27th-st., commencing with a love feast at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. by our District Chairman, Rev. WM. GOODFELLOW. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the morning sermon. Brother GOULD will preach in the EVENING at 7½ in the Hall, No. 270 Grand-st. We expect the Master to be present to baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire. All who will may come.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, 279 Cherry-st.—The Original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friendless children and others are invited.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock A. M. Persons who are interested in religious exercises are invited. Christian co-operative homes will be considered.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 West 4th-st.—W. E. BERNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution at 3 P. M., singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. SWELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, REV. Dr. VINTON, Pastor.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A.—M., and Joseph R. MAGILL, of Philadelphia, an orthodox friend will lead in religious services at 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free.

HARLEM.—REV. W. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at UNITY CHAPEL, 126th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunlock in the EVENING—*Harvest Time.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN SOUTHEAST.—Regular services will commence Nov. 5, at the new Market Hall, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by Rev. HENRY LOOMIS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation and welcome to all.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 5, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. HOBART BROWN, of Cohoes, will officiate.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st. Rev. H. D. GANSS, Pastor.—MORNING service at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 2½. Sale and renting of pews in this church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 3 Avenue Hall, 55th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. No reserved seats.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st. near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE H. CHANDLER, at 10½ o'clock. Service in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Henry, 9th and 10th avs.—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on *Not with the Lord the Christian's Final.* At noon, and at 7½ P. M., to young men, on *Point Selections Dear.* Sunday-school at 2 and 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—A public service in the interest of gratuitously supplying Bibles and Prayer-books will be held at 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, in Calvary Church, Gramercy-park. Addresses by Bishops Alexander, of Wisconsin; NEELY, of Maine; CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn. A collection in aid of this important Missionary society will be made.

REV. WM. T. SABINE, D. D., WILL deliver an address to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 224-st., corner of 4th-av. Service at 8 o'clock. With grand organ and correct accompaniment, as usual. Tract, 10 to 9 o'clock, to be followed by regular evening service. Every man made welcome.

REV. THOMAS GUARD AND REV. W. R. BETTRIDGE will address a meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to be held in the Central M. E. Church, 74th-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*Spiritual Practice, or Lose on Earth and in Heaven.* Third anniversary of the Young People's Prayer-meeting following.

REV. PETER McGOWALL, A. M., Not Alive, Scotland, late Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's,) West 34th-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Williams-street M. E. Church, between Fulton and Willoughby-sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject in the evening—*Daily Vision.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ROSE HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN DUNNING, Pastor, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. O. C. MOORE. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, OF SOUTH Brooklyn, will deliver his celebrated lecture on Self-Government, THURSDAY EVENING, NEXT Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, near 8th-av. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. WM. R. CAIRD, OF SCOTLAND, will deliver a discourse in the Catholic Apostolic Church, 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ in the Pastoral.*

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West 38th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Conversion.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 36th-st. 37th-st., west of 8th-av., GEO. JAYNE GRIM, D.D., Rector.—Sunday services, 10½ (Morning Prayer, first Sunday in the month;) Sunday school, 2½ o'clock; second service, 7½ o'clock. By special request, the Rector will repeat his sermon on *Superficiality of Character* on Sunday evening, Nov. 5.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. O. BACHMAN, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. D. Dunlap. Prayer-meeting at 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Bedford-square, 4th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—*A Sunday on Yosemite.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—COMMUNION SUNDAY; morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Holy communion; morning service and sermon at 10½ o'clock; evening: sermon by Rt. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., before the Sunday-school Association of New-York, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Coming of Christ, 1868 the Coming of Christ, and His Reign on the Earth.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. R. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Rev. THOMAS GUARD will address the Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, WEST 16TH-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayers at 7½ o'clock, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M.; Rev. Dr. DE THOMPSON will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.; for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOTAKS at 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal-st., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Gallery pews free. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 36d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. WADE.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, 43D-ST. and 10th-av.—Services at 7 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS sexton and undertaker, No. 226 6th-av.

THE COMING ELECTION, CORPORATIONAL AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THEM.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE at 10½ A. M., also. Young people's prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF the young people's prayer-meeting of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will take place NEXT SABBATH, Nov. 5, immediately after the evening service. Strangers are cordially welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. R. BRIGGS. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M.

THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.—A MEETING in this interest will be held in the South Reformed Church, 5th-st. and 5th-av, on SUNDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; addresses are expected from Drs. PAXTON, VERMILYE and VAN NEST.

THE BIBLE CARTOONS, RECEIVED with universal approbation some three years since, are again in the City, and prepared to arrange with Sabbath-schools for exhibitions. Call or address D. F. POND, No. 8 Astor-place.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Jersey, between 8th-st. and Hudson-st. Preaching every SABBATH DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS. Strangers are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING next at 10½ by Rev. DR. FREDERICK G. CLARK. Young people's meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST-FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PADDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, at 7½. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; kindly family; French and music; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent cutter and maker; is an excellent housekeeper and manager of servants. Any family wanting an invaluable person, with first-class references, address REYWOOD, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK'S SITUATION by a professed French cook; very respectable; understands French and German cooking, meats, pastry, creams, jellies, all kinds of baking, gets up dishes for parties, &c.; best City testimonials. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress, chamber-maid and laundress or fine washer; very respectable and excellent laundresses; French ironing and all kinds of fine work; country or City; very best City references. Apply at No. 238 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is economical and neat in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; or would wait on an invalid lady and assist with housekeeping; best City reference. Call or address at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to take care of a growing child; accustomed to the care of children; would go on a lady; has lived in first-class families. Apply at No. 432 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid, or waitress and care of children and to make herself useful; good waitress and chamber-maid; kind and obliging; good testimonials. Call at No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating or chamber-work and do fine washing; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; has the highest of City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 320 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY good woman, as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; will assist in washing; an excellent cook; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 236 4th-av.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LAUNDress, families' washing at her house, or would go out two days in the week; excellent references. Call at No. 60 6th-av., room No. 18, fourth floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 52 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; does up linens and finerics in superior style; excellent references. Address Box No. 44 No. 154½ West 23d-st.

THE REGISTRY.

Total Number of Names on the Lists thus far 129,052.

Thirty-seven Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-Six Names Added Yesterday—The Reserve Army of Voters Coming Forward.

Last year there were but three days when the places of registry were open, and yesterday being, under the present law, the fourth day when the books were open for the reception of the names of voters, there could be no just comparison with the figures of last year, and they have accordingly been omitted. It will be seen from the following table that there were 37,236 names added to the lists yesterday. These being added to the 25,766 registered on Oct. 17 and 18, and the 66,050 registered on Wednesday, makes a total of 129,052. As the total registration last year was 142,666, it will be seen that thus far the lists embrace 13,614 less names than last year. As there is yet one day for registration, it is probable the lists will somewhat exceed those of last year:

Wards.	Registered Oct. 17 and 18, '71.	Registered Nov. 1, 1871.	Registered Nov. 2, 1871.	Total Registration four days, 1871.
I	[illegible]	1270	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	42	137	121	300
III	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	702
IV	1167	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	1477	743	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	1421	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII	1601	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX	947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7137
XII	1447	4228	[illegible]	[illegible]
XIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	1604	[illegible]
XIV	1277	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XV	[illegible]	2108	[illegible]	4144
XVI	1110	[illegible]	[illegible]	6606
XVII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XVIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XIX	2477	6312	2221	11012
XX	2239	[illegible]	2729	10353
XXI	1142	[illegible]	[illegible]	8774
XXII	1422	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	66050	37236	129052

Registration in the down-town Wards yesterday progressed quietly. The inspectors were at their posts during the day, and worked with an apparent consciousness of being watched. Some seemed quite uneasy under the espionage of the Committee of Seventy's challengers and the watchers who were dropping in upon them at intervals. Visits to neighboring taverns by inspectors were frequent, but a quorum of the Board were always in attendance.

In the First, Second and Third Wards the registration is about completed, in the opinion of the inspectors. In the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards voters were coming in to register at a brisk rate during the day, and in the districts along the river, a number of voters, apparently long-shoremen, expressed themselves in favor of O'Donovan Rossa for Senator, and the Reform ticket generally.

The greater number of those who were registering in those Wards, however, appeared to be friends of Tammany Hall. The greatest difference of opinion was shown in the Sixth Ward, where the friends of Dowling and Brennan seem to want but little occasion to break out into open rupture. The Dowling party have bills posted near the places of registration, calling upon the voters of the Ward to organize in opposition to a minority who, while not living in the Ward, seek to rule it. It is signed with several hundred names, which number includes many Italians living in the Five Points. In the Fifth Senatorial District, which comprises the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards and a portion of the Sixteenth Ward, the registration was very satisfactory to the friends of Reform. Old men hobbled up to the registration places on crutches, and men who have not voted for years registered their names. Never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been so much interest manifested in an election in this part of the City, as there is at present. The inspectors being constantly brought into contact with so much respectability as is shown in the class who register, and being surrounded with watchers, are on their good behavior, and it is expected that an honest election will be had in the district. Repeaters, who are numerous in the purlieus of the Eighth Ward, are at a loss to know how to practice their yearly vocation, and regretfully see themselves becoming valueless to their Tammany friends.

The chances of Mr. Benedict, the Reform candidate, are improving, if the talk in the district is to be relied upon, and Mike Norton, the Tammany pet, is far from being certain of another seat in the Legislature. The Reform County ticket was warmly advocated yesterday by groups assembled in the neighborhood of the registration places.

A Times reporter visited several of the Wards of the Fourth Senatorial District last evening, with the view of ascertaining the progress of the registry. In the different districts of the Seventh Ward visited, it was ascertained that a greater number of respectable voters than on former years came forward.

In the Third and the contiguous districts of the Fourth Ward people had not come forward to register in such numbers as was expected. Of those who did, there was a fair sprinkling of the respectable element. An inspector in one case said to our reporter: "If the voters do not come forward more promptly to-morrow the aggregate vote will be behind that of last year." It is expected, however, that the laboring classes, who generally stay away until the last day, will make a good show today. In other districts of the Fourth Ward visited, the registry was larger than at any previous election, while in other places the numbers balanced evenly with those of last year. The dry-goods merchants of Catherine-street, and the Jewish residents in that portion of the Fourth Ward, have manifested considerable interest in this election. Throughout the Ward there was no disturbance of any kind, and an inquiry at the Oak-street Station-house it was ascertained there had not been a single arrest for false registration made.

Throughout the Third Ward everything was quiet, and it was observed that the working classes were rather dilatory in putting in an appearance. The inspectors say, however, that these men usually come forward in a crowd on the last day. Among the voters who have registered up to the present are many respectable men who have not voted for many years past.

In the Fifth District of the Third Ward, an inspector told our reporter that all the respectable merchants doing business in Greenwich-street, and elsewhere, and who reside in the hotels of the neighborhood, have come forward to a man.

In the First and Fifth Wards the registration passed off quietly, and the respectable people, following the example of their class in other localities, registered their names with commendable punctuality.

The Tammany repeaters and their ringleaders were not quite so bold in the Seventh Senatorial District, yesterday, as on the two previous days of registration, and did not show themselves quite so openly. Nevertheless, Tammany, aware of the popularity and strength of Mr. O'Brien in the district, did not neglect getting roughs to register their names falsely wherever a good opportunity presented itself. The registration was closely watched, however, and the number of names fraudulently recorded was considerably reduced through fear of detection. Special efforts were made at repeating in the Eighteenth Ward, where Mr. Nicholas Haughton is running for the Assembly on the Reform ticket against the notorious "Jim" Irving. In the Fifth District of the Ward, Mr. Hennessy, a watcher at the place of registry discovered two Bradley repeaters, who registered their names in an illegal manner, and will cause their arrest if they attempt to vote on election day. He also saw a crowd of repeaters at the corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, who were deterred from registering by his presence at the polling-place. In the Fourteenth District of Eighteenth Ward, Mr. Haughton noted down the name of a man who registered himself as living at No. 237 East Twenty-fourth-street, although not known by the occupants of that house. It was observed that there was a considerable falling off in the registry in the districts on the extreme eastern side of the Ward, and this was attributed to the fact that the inspectors had first taken a large number of names on loose slips of paper, and had then intentionally neglected to put them in the registry books. In the Twenty-first Ward, John Banta was caught by Wm. Hickey in the act of fraudulently placing his name on the registry books, and a complaint was lodged against him before Justice Bixby. He was subsequently arrested and committed to prison, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He admitted that he had registered in two different places. Several other complaints were preferred against repeaters who have not yet been apprehended.

A number of ladies were registered yesterday with the intention of offering their votes at the coming election. This was done by several in the Nineteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward.

The Registry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call attention to the manner in which the registry of votes is conducted by some of the inspectors, and to ask if it is in accordance with the law. When I went to enroll my name yesterday morning, the three registers were occupied as follows: One had a small memorandum book, and another a sheet of foolscap paper, and on these they wrote the name with a lead pencil. The third, a man evidently unaccustomed to the use of the pen, was laboriously copying into the ordinary registry book, at the dictation of the others, names which they had previously recorded in pencil. Now I wish to ask what guarantee have I that my name is correctly entered or entered upon the enrollment at all? On former occasions, each of the inspectors has had a book in which the names were simultaneously recorded in ink. This time the registry was in pencil, to be copied, perhaps, into the book subsequently. It seems to me that this lead pencil registry leaves a very wide door open to fraud. VOTER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wishing to forward, by every means, an honest registry and a pure ballot, I take this way of communicating my undisguised disgust on learning that the official registry map displayed at Bradley's stables is full of errors, calculated to mislead unwary voters as to their proper place of registry. I will also add my experience in registering on one of the appointed days in October. My name was taken on a separate sheet of foolscap. I shall go on Friday and make inquiry whether it is properly entered in the books. Yours, &c.,

A VOTER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1871.

The Tribune's Apology in Behalf of the Inspectors of Election.

The registering of voters on loose slips of paper, to be afterward copied at leisure by the inspectors in the registry books, was as much a matter of discussion yesterday as on previous days. That opportunities for fraud are presented by such a system is undeniable. Two of the inspectors where this plan is adopted are obliged to trust to the honesty of the one entrusted with the registering of the names, and it is an easy matter for him to omit some when he calls off the list to the other members of the Board of Registry for entry in their books, or to alter the names so as to prevent the person registered from voting on the day of election. The law requires the names to be written in the registry-books "in alphabetical order." The Tribune, apologizing for the practice, said yesterday that "this manifestly could not be done at the time the names are given in." The law only requires that the names shall be entered in the registry books, so that all surnames beginning with the same letter of the alphabet shall be together. To facilitate the entering of names, by this arrangement, the registry books furnished to the inspectors by the Bureau of Election, are indexed. And when a man whose surname begins with A or Z presents himself, the inspectors have but to turn to the page of the book beginning with either of those letters, and enter the name. As there is plenty of blotting paper always furnished, and the rush is never so great as to seriously embarrass the inspectors in their clerical duty, there is no reason that they should not copy the voter's name at once in a legal manner.

The Board of Registry is not always presided over by a Republican inspector, as the Tribune says, but oftener by one of the Tammany inspectors. If the Republican inspector is not a creature of Mayor Hall's, the only thing that he or the Republican challenger can do to effectually stop fraud, is to see that every voter's name is immediately entered in the registry books. But the best plan is for every voter to see that it is done himself.

Justice Bixby After Repeaters.

John Newman, residing at No. 459 Fourth-avenue, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Bixby, charged John Banta with having illegally registered his name as a voter in the Seventeenth election district in the Twenty-first Ward. Banta is not a resident of the district, and was induced to go there and register for a consideration given by one of John J. Bradley's friends. Justice Bixby expressed his determination to put down election frauds as far as he could in his judicial capacity, and committed Banta to answer in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Registry in New-Jersey.

The registration returns of Thursday's registry in Newark, show it to have been larger than was supposed. An increase took place in almost every precinct, and 18,213 names were placed upon the poll lists, as against 16,362 votes cast at the charter election last month, and against 17,348 votes cast at the general election last year. This is an increase of 864 over the largest vote ever made in the City. At Jersey City no returns were made at any fixed place, and the returns are only collected slowly. The registration is, however, believed to have been smaller than the vote for Congressman last Fall, though larger than the vote at the charter election, which was exceedingly small. In Trenton 4,737 names were placed on the list, an increase of 372 over the vote at last election. At this place a number of Democrats registered their names under protest, and papers are being prepared at the instance of Judge Naar with the intention of testing the validity of the Registry law. The written protests which had been prepared beforehand were entered upon the books with the names.

German Consuls in the United States.

The following is a corrected list of the German Consuls in the United States:

New-York, Johannes Rösing, L. L. D., Consul-General for the United States; F. W. Zach, Consul; Erwin Stammann, L. L. D., Vice-Consul; Baltimore, Md., Werner Dresel, Consul; Boston, Mass., T. H. Gossler, Consul; Charleston, S. C., C. O. Witte, Consul; Chicago, Ill., H. Claussenius, Consul; Cincinnati, Ohio, Ad. Seinecke, Consul; Detroit, Mich., A. Widemann, Consul; Galveston, Texas, T. W. Tookusch, Consul; Louisville, Ky., C. Th. F. Schwartz, Consul; Milwaukee, Wis., L. Freiherr von Baumbach, Consul; New-Orleans, La., T. Kruttschnitt, Consul; Pittsburg, Penn., H. Möser, Consul; Richmond, Va., F. W. Hanewinckel, Consul; Savannah, Ga., Jacob Rauers, Consul; San Francisco, Cal., C. A. C. Dusenberg, Consul; St. Louis, Mo., Robert Barth, Consul; St. Paul, Minn., Ferd. Willius, Consul. The vacant consulates at Mobile and Philadelphia have not yet been filled.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. Burr, of the Royal Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is at the Sturtevant House.

Pay-master Bissell, of the United States Navy, is at the St. George Hotel.

Rear-Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. Barnum, of Syracuse, and Col. W. C. Squire, of Ilion, are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Latham, of Texas, and Hon. J. B. Brown, of Maine, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. T. C. Bates, of New-Orleans, and J. B. Dodson, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jas. Smith, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Commissioner Shields.

Major T. J. Eckerson, of the United States Army, and Judge Henry Symonds, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett denies that William M. Tweed is a director of the Company which manufactures the new lamp now being put up in the City.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith lectured, last evening, before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the subject being "Rome to Jerusalem."

The French Committee for relief of the late sufferers in France has rendered an account of its operations. The total amount transmitted to France was $110,619 22.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have received additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of the West, amounting to $5,419 40.

Sergt. Loomis, acting Captain of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, the pliant tool of the Tammany Ring, has excluded the Times from the Station-house.

The case of Moralez Montenegro, charged with counterfeiting $20 gold pieces, was resumed, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, but the examination has not yet terminated.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; A. M. Vitt, Italian Vice-Consul at Philadelphia; Hon. George S. Danforth, of Rochester, and Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Relief Committee of Washington and West Washington Market have collected $4,142 50, which will be divided in equal proportions between Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Judge J. M. Maynard, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, returned five additional indictments against J. D. Minor, a City contractor, for having counterfeit plates in his possession.

Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, is expected to arrive in this City today, and will preach next Sunday in Trinity Church at 10½ A. M., and Trinity Chapel at 7½ P. M.

Wm. Henry (colored) was committed, yesterday, by Justice Dowling, for trial on a charge of a deadly assault upon Samuel Spencer, also colored, whom he stabbed in the abdomen.

The many friends of Wm. Faulds Thoms, M. D., of this City, will rejoice to learn of his safe return from Europe. He reached New-York by the steam-ship Erin, Capt. Lawson, and is in excellent health.

The trot at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, for a $3,000 purse, was won by John Murphy's bay gelding *Charles Green*—to wagon. Time—2:31, 2:35, 2:37. Four horses started. M. Roden's bay mare *Belle of Orange*, in harness, won the $600 purse.

The trial of James S. Colgate, who is charged with selling counterfeit money while confined in Ludlow-street Jail, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. The case is not yet concluded.

Rev. Peter McDowall, of Alloa, late Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, arrived in this City on Wednesday. He will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) Thirty-fourth-street, on Sunday afternoon.

The stable of Terrence Creamer, at Ninety-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, was set on fire yesterday morning by a boy accidentally upsetting a kerosene lamp, and was totally destroyed, with the shanty adjoining, causing a loss of $400.

Catharine Waters, aged twenty-three years, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice Dowling, on a charge of stealing a cloak and dress, valued at $18 from her mother, Mary Waters, of No. 27 Baxter-street. The accused was committed for trial.

Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, will preach the annual sermon before the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York, in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, on Sunday next, at 7½ P. M.

On Sunday evening, at the Willet-street M. E. Church, the New-York City Sunday-school and Church Extension Society will hold a public meeting. Vice-President Geo. J. Hamilton will preside, and Rev. Dr. De Puy, Rev. Mr. Ross and Wm. E. Peyton, Esq., will speak on the subject of City Evangelization.

Jas. E. McCormack was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of having committed fraudulent acts of bankruptcy in Baltimore, and coming to this City to avoid the consequences. He was committed to await an order of removal from Judge Blatchford.

The improvements now being carried out on the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street are conducted in such a manner as to be dangerous to the public. It is by no means unusual for fragments of iron to fall from the roof to the sidewalk. One lady had a very narrow escape yesterday, the missiles falling quite close to her.

Rev. Thomas Guard and Rev. W. E. Ketcham will address a meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the Telegraphers' Mutual Life Insurance Association, held last evening at No. 145 Broadway, Mr. J. D. Reid was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Gerrit Smith was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee occasioned by the death of W. H. Hill, and W. K. Applebaugh was unanimously chosen Secretary for the ensuing year.

BROOKLYN.

The Prospect Park Commissioners have invited Gen. Graham to give a second exhibition drill of his Light Battery, from Fort Hamilton, on the Park Parade-ground this afternoon. Another exhibition will probably be given later in the season.

LONG ISLAND.

The assessment roll of Newtown is completed, and amounts to: Real estate, $3,490,000; personal property, $606,753; total, $4,096,753.

The School Commissioners of Long Island City have finally refused to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that city.

The money appropriated by Congress for removing obstructions at Hell Gate is nearly exhausted, and a large number of the workmen have been discharged.

The steamer *Bristol*, of the Fall River line, narrowly escaped serious accident on her down trip Thursday morning, while passing through Hell Gate. On passing Hallett's Point, the strong tide and wind caught her bows, and before the engineer could be signaled, she struck upon a rock, but was backed off without serious damage.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Thursday a Mrs. Timm, residing in Canal-street, Stapleton, attempted suicide by taking poison.

Last evening the dead body of an aged man was found in the woods near the paper factory, Castleton-avenue.

Yesterday a man named Lubarcher, residing in Gordon-street, Stapleton, nearly severed one of his arms from his body with a razor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual inspection and parade of the Jersey City Police Department took place yesterday.

Yesterday, a boy twelve years old, employed in the box factory on East Mechanic-street, Newark, was thrown around the shaft and both legs broken.

At dusk on Thursday evening, an unknown man walked off the side of the Newark and New-York Railroad Bridge over the Passaic at Newark, and was drowned.

Chancellor Zabriskie yesterday issued an injunction forbidding any further interference of the Hoboken authorities with the horse-railroads. The tracks were immediately relaid.

The Newark Board of Health yesterday brought a suit against Dr. J. A. Corwin for violation of an ordinance by failing to report the case of small-pox patient whom he was attending. The doctor was acquitted.

The City Council of Woodbury, Gloucester County, has twice refused, by a vote of 7 to 2, to license any saloons whatever, and all those now running will have to be closed. The only places where liquor is sold are the hotels.

Two men arrested for larceny were placed in the jail at Keyport on Thursday afternoon, and within an hour escaped by kicking the planking from the end of the wooden caboose, which was the only apology the town had for a jail.

The inquest in the case of Henry Nolte, who was shot by Officer Harned, on Sunday night, was concluded at Hudson City last evening. The jury returned a verdict that Nolte came to his death by a pistol-shot inflicted by Officer Harned.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The next move of the Committee of Seventy will be to proceed in a body to Knox's celebrated Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, and there provide themselves with a sufficient number of Knox's famous hats, wherewith to protect their brains and minds during this important era. Such a proceeding must secure public confidence for them.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

India	Nov. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	Nov. 4	New-York	London.
St. Laurent	Nov. 4	New-York	Havre.
France	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

City of Merida	Nov. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45, North River, until 8½ A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.....For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 7 A. M.....For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West—Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West—Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 3—*In steam-ship Erin, from London.*—J. L. Simmons, Mrs. M. Simmons, John Simmons, Geo. R. Simmons, Miss S. Simmons, Mrs. Loveredge and 4 daughters, C. King, Mrs. J. H. King, Moses Wood, L. Cleare, Mrs. M. Harris, Miss Ellen Jay, Mrs. S. Howard, L. D. Young, E. Collier, Henry Fuller, Mrs. Henry Fuller and infant, Otto Purcell, E. Hunt, James Sparge, Wm. Sparge, J. Bedacili, Mrs. Jane Bedacili, Miss J. G. Bedacili, Dr. W. T. Thoms, Mrs. W. Thoms, Miss Fanny Thoms, Jose Domingo, Miss Josefa Domingo, Miss Annie Waybren, F. H. Oldfield, Frank Havre, C. Good and 2 children, Miss Anna Corey, Miss Mina Corey, Louis Claude.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets.....4:59 | Moon rises..10:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:28 | Gov. Island..10:11 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Paraguay, (Br.,) Williams, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; J. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ship Princess Dagmar, (Br.,) Law, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's sons.

Bark C. Dubrovacki, (Aus.,) Vachetta, Cork, Slocovich & Co.; Jasper, (Br.,) Webber, Santa Cruz, Yates & Porterfield; John Phillips, (Br.,) Murray, St. Jago via Amboy, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Abbie Ellen, Havener, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Whittaker, Colson, Providence, Snow & Richardson.

Schrs. Florence Bailey, Bailey, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Starlight, Blatchford, Calais.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had in tow, from Savannah, bark America.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston Oct. 27, and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 31, lat. 32, lon. 79 35, passed steam-ship Sherman, from New-Orleans for New-York; Nov. 2, lat. 36, lon. 74 50, passed bark Ellen Allen, from Havana, for New-York.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 27, lat. 41 10, lon. 68, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; Nov. 2, off Barnegat, took a pilot from pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell.

Bark Alexander, I. (N. G.,) Decker, Hiogo, Japan, May 17, and Simon's Bay Aug. 27, with mdse. to Cary & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meye & Co. Oct. 25, lat. 36, lon. 70, passed a bark bound S., showing a red signal with white letter T in it.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's sons, and in co. with schr. Lavina F. Warren, for Sombrero, to load guano for Baltimore; left in port, brig Hattie E. Wheeler, from Portland, disc.; schr. Ann and Susan, from Georgetown, S. C., disc.; will load for New-York.

Bark Mary, (of Melbourne,) Law, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to S. L. Merchant & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark America, (N. G.,) Howes, Savannah Oct. 29, in ballast, to Russell, Sturges & Co. Came in tow of steam-ship Huntsville.

Brig Maggie, (Br.,) Gray, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Stevens, Dix Island, with stone for New-York Post-Office.

Brig Branch, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Sanford, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Jane Emson, Vanclief, Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 1, in a heavy squall from N. W. carried away jib-boom.

Brig Wexford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Patterson, Little Glace Bay, with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Teaser, Young, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. A. Burley, Marston, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Marshon, Brightman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lanphear, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. C. Schultz, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Andall, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Grand Island, Haskell, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Catawamteak, Harper, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Vapor, Sullivan, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Davinah Jane, Morris, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Averill, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. C. W. Hoyt, Evans, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Morning Light, Curtis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Hall, Jones, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. and D. Small, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lee, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Breese, Bartlett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Gardiner, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Joseph Skinner, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Commerce, Terry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac O. Benton, Achorn, Vinalhaven, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. S. H. Cady, Parker, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Wilcox, Noank, for Charleston.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wade, Hubbard, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Berry, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Terry, Rockland, with lime, to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. R. Ingraham, Dickens, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Baxter, Waterman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Walton, Monson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Mallory, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Rule, Mills, Stony Brook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Twibill, Hart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Abbott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Phillips, Allen, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Herrick, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. G. Farr, Corn, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Morning Light, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Macar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James English, Barker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. B. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny Keating, Kane, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber; is bound to New-Haven.

Schrs. D. H. Perry, Allen, Port Johnson, for Boston; Eagle, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport; Republic, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Cortland; Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia; Uncas, Sears, New-Haven, for Elizabethport; Freedom, Sears, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport; Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout; Surge, Warwick, Providence, for Trenton; Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport; Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.; Silas Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.; Eliza, Bell, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport; James, Selsey, Hartford, for Elizabethport; Alida, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport; S. M. H. Thompson, Hull, Portland, Conn.; R. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Portland, Conn.; E. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket; Mary Langdon, Everett, New-Haven; Ledoviet Bell, Hodgdon, New-Haven; Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Sallie Morton, Morton, Derby, Conn.; J. and D. Crammer, Mathews, Virginia; Susan Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven; Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River; Mercy Wasson, Bridgeport; C. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.; Wm. Farren, Lingley, Providence; Kate McLean, McLean, Hartford; Isaac Merritt, Bates, New-Haven; P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence; L. O. Chase, Kelly, New-Bedford; American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket; M. L. Ward, Ward, New-Haven; Tempest, Shropshire, Pawtucket; C. Hadden, Davis, New-Haven; Wm. Voorhees, Knapp, Providence; Typhoon, Dotteridge, Providence; Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, Hartford; L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford; R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford; Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.; Cornelia, Lynch, New-Haven; Lark, Guptil, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Arr. steam-ships Aries, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; schr. Oanabuck, from Arobango.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—Arr. steamer Jas. Adger, from New-York; schr. M. H. Mangam, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3.—Arr. steamer Leo, from New-York; schr. Conservative, from do.

Cld. schrs. David S. Siner, for Jacksonville, to load for Philadelphia; Kate A. Rich, for Jacksonville; steamer Wave, for Wilmington, N. C.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 3.—A. M.—Arr. brig Reporter, Elizabethport, for Boston; schrs. Magellan, Mt. Desert, for New-York; James Henry, Rockland, for do.; Fred. Smith, Boston, for Baltimore; Magee, do., for Philadelphia; Clara Jane, Hillsboro, N. B., for do.; Commerce, Newburyport, for Baltimore.

Sld. the entire fleet.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Allan line steam-ship Peruvian, from Quebec, for Liverpool, arrived at Londonderry yesterday, and proceeded. The Anchor line steam-ship Iowa, Ovenstone, from New-York Oct. 14, touched at Moville today, and shortly after proceeded for Glasgow.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW DESIGNS IN

SILVER-WARE

OF

Their Own Manufacture

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

More than 250 Modifications.

Buy Only the Genuine.

Standard Scales.

Railroad, Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter, &c.

AGENTS ALSO FOR THE BEST ALARM MONEY-DRAWER.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.

If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.

Fairbanks & Co.,

NO. 252 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE CO.,

Nos. 100 and 102 Broadway.

THIS COMPANY, FOR THE INFORMATION AND SATISFACTION OF ITS CUSTOMERS, MAKES PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1871.

At the request of the Continental Insurance Company of the City of New-York, I have taken the earliest opportunity since the adjournment of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, to investigate the affairs of the Company, and I find its condition to be as follows:

Its assets, amounting to

$2,847,307 54,

are judiciously and safely invested.

Its capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IS UNIMPAIRED, and it has a SURPLUS OF NET ASSETS largely in excess of the amount required to reinsure its outstanding risks, after providing for all other liabilities, including Chicago losses.

Its losses sustained at Chicago are in course of rapid adjustment, and leave the Company with abundant ability to afford indemnity to its customers and to respond promptly to all customary claims.

The subscriptions to the voluntary addition of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to its Capital are much greater than double the amount to which the Stockholders are entitled, and the Subscription Books must yet remain open until the 8th inst., at which time the subscriptions may be made payable.

(Signed) GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

After providing for its Losses by the Chicago Fire to the amount of

$2,000,000,

this Company, with more than

$2,500,000

of Assets remaining, offers reliable and well-proved Security to all seeking Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS.

BABIES' WARDROBES, BASKETS, HOODS, PILLOW-CASES, embroidered.
SHOES, LEGGINGS, SOCKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, UNDERWEAR.
HANDSOME BONNETS AND HATS FOR BABIES.

We call the attention of our customers to this branch, which embraces all articles necessary for clothing children and infants. It also includes Ladies' Underwear.

MATERIALS AND WORK NOT TO BE EXCELLED.

E. A. MORRISON,

NO. 827 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH-ST.

WORTH KNOWING.

GILLIES' CRUSHED

COFFEES,

In Barrels and Sixty-Pound Cans, and

THE AMERICAN

JAVA COFFEE,

In One-Lb. Pkgs. 48 Lbs. in a Box. ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY. Prepared from different kinds of Coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously. Grocers find them more salable and reliable than any other Coffees.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

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FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.

Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

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CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

CLOTHIERS.

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FALL SUITS

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MEN AND BOYS.

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PIANO-FORTES.

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BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

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Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 24th, 25th, and 26th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low rates.

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EVERY NOVELTY OF STYLE AND Texture of material in Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description, for all ages and all occupations, ready for immediate wear; or, if preferred, any garment is made to measure at few hours notice.

FALL OVERCOATS, $8.
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BOYS' SUITS, $10.
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ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. Thousands avail themselves of our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, enabling parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

For French China

AT HALF PRICE,

GO DIRECT TO THE

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French China Dinner Service for twelve, $17.
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Goblets, fine quality, $1 a dozen.
Fine quality Limoge Dinner Service for twelve, $18 50.
French Jardinieres, Flower-pot and Flower, $15.
Also, a large importation of French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Parian Statuary, Table Glass, Cutlery and Plated Ware.

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REAL LACES.

An importer declining business has consigned to me the choicest part of his stock, consisting of

CHANTILLY, POINT APPLIQUE AND REAL LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, POINT, POINT APPLIQUE AND THREAD LACES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,

and a great variety of

EMBROIDERIES.

ALSO,

GUIPURE AND THREAD TRIMMING LACE.

These goods were bought by himself in Europe at the lowest prices, and will be offered at about the cost of importation.

This is an extraordinary opportunity to buy REAL LACES at a great discount on the usual prices.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

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CHARTERED IN 1825.

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$500,000.

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AT RETAIL.

WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS

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From $75 to $300.

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From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense

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To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.

Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application, by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO., 302 and 304 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

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ELASTIC BELTS,

STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., AT MARSH & CO.'S

Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 69 East 14th-st., near University-place.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Bible-school at 9½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

FREAR'S FORTUNE.

A Bankrupt Becomes a Millionaire in Three Years—How Sweeny's Protégé Rose from Poverty to Wealth—The Prosperity of a Tammany Politician.

Three years ago ALEXANDER FREAR, the protégé of PETER B. SWEENY, and the associate of JOHN J. BRADLEY, also a member of one or two Ring Commissions and the obedient agent of TWEED in the Assembly, declared himself a bankrupt, and was adjudicated such in the United States District Court on his own petition. He made oath that his entire property consisted of $[illegible] worth of wearing apparel, and $[illegible] worth of books, while his liabilities amounted to upward of $160,000. At the present time he is estimated to be worth one million dollars. That a man possessing property only worth $[illegible], and owing a small fortune in the way of debts, could rise to the position of a millionaire, outside of ordinary business channels, in the short space of three years, seems almost impossible. Such, however, is the case of FREAR, who has accumulated his money without the aid of business. Ever since he became a bankrupt, he has been nothing else but a Tammany politician and a favorite of the Ring, and this fact, in the minds of many, will probably be accepted as the best explanation of his rapid accession to wealth. He filed his petition in voluntary bankruptcy on the 19th day of February, 1868, doubtless regarding it as the surest way of escaping his indignant creditors, who were pressing him to pay the debts which he had contracted. By the order which adjudicated him a bankrupt, he had all his liabilities entirely "wiped out." In his petition is contained a list of his creditors, showing the amounts due them and the nature of his debts. In many instances judgments were obtained against FREAR in the State Court, and the costs of Court were added to the amount of indebtedness.

The debts were nearly all contracted in 1866 and 1867, when FREAR was in partnership with JOHN WINTERS, under the firm name of FREAR & Co. A few of the creditors held securities for their claims, among the number being the following, who have the amount of FREAR's indebtedness to them set opposite their names:

GARVEE & Co., No. 61 Worth-street, $60,490 81; Bank of Commerce, $15,000. The list of creditors whose claims were unsecured, and who mostly had bills against FREAR for merchandise sold him, is as follows: GEORGE W. WHITE, CHAS. GRIFFITHS and GILES WHITE, $976 66; FLOYD BAILEY and CHARLES H. SOUTHARD, $3,[illegible] 46; JAS. W. SMITH & Co., No. 161 Liberty-street, $1,[illegible] 96; THEODORE KNOUTH, JACOB NACHOD, FRED'K KUHNE, No. 24 Beade-street, $1,[illegible] 12; JOHN C. KILGOUR and DANIEL T. COFFIN, No. 84 Leonard-street, $179 47; C. W. MOORE & Co., No. 331 Broadway, $624 95; SPEDDING & LIVERMORE, No. 30 Park-place, $1,536 87; ALLEN HAREN & Co., $214 39; WM. C. LANGLEY & Co., No. 17 White-street, $[illegible]; GEO. H. SHAW, $436 63; EDWARD HARRIS, $[illegible]; TABOR CHADWICK, $[illegible] 24; GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, No. 60 Murray-street, $12,[illegible]; CHAS. W. WHILEY, $1,175 43; MCCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, No. 106 Chambers-street, $5,131 80; HENRY HENNEQUIN & Co., No. 342 Broadway, $171 66; LAWRENCE, CLAPP & Co., No. 91 Chambers-street, $573 39; CATHCART & ATHERTON, $457 61; GARDNER COLBY, $576 73; CATHCART & ATHERTON, $3,[illegible] 34; BAUENDAHL & Co., $341 39; EDW. H. ARNOLD, $[illegible] 44; JAS. LEFFERTS, $404 73; DAVID MARSCHALL, $[illegible] 93; STRONG & SMITH, $3,430 49; HOYT, TILLINGHAST & Co., No. 56 Park-place, $12,177 79; GUILLAUME, FARGIS & Co., $3,720 93; GARNER & Co., $54,490 61; HENNINGER & DEWITT, $62 57; JOHN P. WAKE, $2,345 06; FREDERICK W. SCHNEIDER, $225 11; JOSEPH FISHER & HENRY A. GARRET, $120 63; JOHN B. FOGERTY, $215 11; JAS. C. WILLETT, deceased, $461 79; SQUIRE & LANDER, $73 19; D. W. WILLIAMS, $[illegible]; JAMES E. GALE & SAMUEL D. ADDISON, $77 81; WM. M. BLISS and others, $43 96; VICTOR & ACHILLE, $4,000; E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., $977 37. All of the merchandise purchased by FREAR, which was never paid for, was obtained on promissory notes, which were never canceled. To BELINDA HUGHSON, of Poughkeepsie, he owed $1,700 borrowed money, and to LIBBY, GRAEF & MARSH he owed $15,000 borrowed money, and $7,500 to the Bank of the State of New-York. He got $550 from HELEN VAN STEENBURGH, of Rhinebeck, on a promissory note. The following are some additional debts of FREAR: President and Directors of Quinnebaug Bank, of Norwich Bank, $3,[illegible] 32, on a promissory note; MOSES TAYLOR, President Bank of New-York, $23,[illegible] 61, on notes of FREAR, indorsed by STEWART C. MARSH, and discounted by the bank, but never redeemed by FREAR; E. S. HIGGINS & Co., $1,[illegible] 60, on bill of exchange drawn by ROBERT W. CORSON; Merchants' Bank, $7,[illegible], on notes given by FREAR; JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, $[illegible] 62, on an accommodation note; Westchester Mutual Insurance Company, $[illegible] 25; Mechanics' Bank, $3,414 43, on notes of FREAR's; American Exchange Bank, $11,[illegible] 24; Bank of Commerce, about $15,000. GEORGE BOWMAN, a lawyer, had a bill of $164 16 against FREAR for professional services. To SIMEON DRAPER, JR., he owed a small bill for losses incurred in stock speculations, which may explain why FREAR got so heavily in debt. The strangest feature of FREAR's petition is the part giving an account of his assets. He makes oath that he did not own any real estate, had no stock in trade or household goods or furniture, no cash on hand, no bills of exchange or securities of any description, no horses or carriages, and that his entire property comprised $[illegible] worth of clothing and $[illegible] worth of books.

Why Don't He Come?

O, where, and O, where has the Grand Duke ALEXIS gone? New-York is rapidly growing weary of the pleasures of anticipation and is madly echoing the plaintive cry of the mother of Sisera: "Why cometh he not? Why tarry the wheels of his chariot?" (In Sisera's time propellers were unknown.) The feast is ordered; the damsels and cymbals are ready to welcome him with charms and much music. But still he cometh not. Fifth-avenue is in despair. Paternal bankers' balances have been largely drawn upon to pay for the importations of cases of silks and satins, made up in the latest Parisian style, and high-topped fashions, of marvelous construction, which have exhausted the inventive talent of Mme. LUCY HONQUET and the Rue Cliche. All the well-known modistes have been working night and day for a fortnight. And for what? The Grand Duke has not come, and everything is already becoming old-fashioned. Some little bird whispered his coming from over the sea, apparently too soon, and all are solemnly chanting the refrain: ALEXIS, O! ALEXIS, the time is fleeting by. The Reception Committee have had the steam of the *Mary Powell* up for a fortnight, and are sternly contemplating the gradual conversion of the $20,000 they subscribed for the entertainment of his Imperial Highness into tons of cinders, for which they will, perhaps, get about fifty cents a load for agricultural purposes. The Broadway shopkeepers, too, begin to think that things wear a serious aspect. They have invested largely in Alexis ties and cravats, Alexis collars, Alexis hats, gloves, canes and perfumes, and they begin to fear that these costly superfluities may, after all, be left on their unwilling hands. And the processions. Some cantankerous individual has discovered that it is unconstitutional to call out the militia within five days of election; consequently, if ALEXIS should arrive in the next few days, there will be no flashing sabres, no showy uniforms, no glistening epaulettes, no soldier, no Gen. SHALER and staff, to give éclat to the occasion. Evidently the Grand Duke has no magnetism, or he would long ago have been attracted into port by the galaxy of beauty and display, the hospitality and gaiety, only waiting his arrival. It seems impossible that he should prefer Madeira. Or, can it be possible that his Admiral is a crusty old fellow, and is detaining him in order to assert his own nautical dignity? If such be the case ALEXIS had better try and toss the cable, and let said Admiral look out for squalls when they do arrive! But, seriously, it is to be hoped that the Russian fleet will soon drop anchor off Sandy Hook. The nerves of the *bon-ton* of New-York are strung up to the highest possible tension, and the excitement bids fair to reach an untimely climax. Moreover, we shall be horrified, in a few days, by some blood and thunder reports from Washington telegraphing to say that the diplomatic corps in general, and Mr. CATACAZY in particular, are becoming seriously alarmed for the safety of the young ROMANOFF, and that the American Government share in their apprehensions. That Tennessee alarmist is still around.

The Government Gold from Chicago.

The work of examining the coin received from the Subtreasury at Chicago was completed at the Philadelphia Mint on Tuesday. There was about $650,000 in gold, silver and nickels. The money had been deposited in the stone vaults of the Treasury at Chicago, some of it in bags, some in paper parcels, and some loose. After the fire the ruins were overhauled, and the mass of that which was believed to be coin was sent to Philadelphia. At the Mint the good coin was at once extracted, and almost $[illegible] of this was obtained that needed no more than the application of acid to make it presentable. The balance consisted of masses of gold, silver and nickel, amalgamated by the heat, and requiring the process of coining to be gone over again.

Mr. Beecher's "Sympathy" for the Tammany Thieves.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 1.

A friend of ours was lately in Brooklyn, N. Y., and by way of amusement, on a Sunday evening, visited Plymouth Church to hear HENRY WARD BEECHER deliver a discourse in relation to the frauds in New-York City. Mr. BEECHER took a very philosophical view of said frauds, holding that they were attributable to African slavery. At this our informant was a little startled, and was somewhat curious to know what possible connection there was between negro servitude and the villainies of New-York officials. Mr. BEECHER proved it by an illustration. He said there were some terrible diseases to which the human system was liable, which could only be cured by leaving behind them traces of the remedies that were nearly as bad as the original disease. In order to kill slavery we had to employ the instrumentality of war, and the war brought the most shocking corruption and profligacy upon the country. It permeated everywhere; nothing escaped it. These men—TWEED & Co., in New-York—were only the embodiments of this depraved state of public morals. They were only worse than other men because their opportunities were greater. He (BEECHER) sympathized with these men—the victims of our bad state of society. *He would not punish them with severity; indeed, he did not know whether it would not be best to allow them to remain in office.* They were gorged with plunder and were satisfied, and there was reason to believe that after this they would give us a comparatively honest administration. To turn them out would be to put in a fresh swarm, who would be likely to gorge themselves in the fashion of their predecessors, so that probably the public would be the losers by it. The audience was immense, and by their faint applause showed that Mr. BEECHER had struck chords that touched them in his discourse.

Acquired Immunity from Animal Poisons.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, as reported in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, the question was discussed of the protection acquired by the human skin against the action of certain animal poisons, after repeated inoculation, one gentleman claiming that the frequent inoculation of some poisons gave a gradual immunity from any poisonous effects. He instanced the effects of mosquito-bites, which he thought were more severe in children than in adults, much more severe in foreigners who had recently arrived in this country than in natives, and in support of this spoke of a whole family, recently arrived from England, which he had just seen, upon the members of which the bites of mosquitoes had produced a violent eruption of the skin resembling pemphigus. He thought that the immunity derived from frequent inoculations was analogous to that from vaccine matter against variola. He said that he considered it as established that poisonous snakes were not killed by their own poisons; insects, however, he said, did not enjoy this immunity, as wasps and bees were known to kill each other by their poison. He was supported by another gentleman, who said that in regions where black flies abound, persons after a few years are not affected by the poison. This immunity is not obtained in one season, but only after a prolonged residence; such persons are bitten as at first, but escape all the disagreeable effects from which a non-resident suffers.

Rev. J. T. Goodrich Probably One of the Chicago Victims.

It is feared that Rev. J. T. GOODRICH, of Connecticut, was among those who perished in the Chicago conflagration. A fruitless search has been made for him, particulars of which are thus given in a letter from Guilford to the Norwich (N. Y.) *Telegraph*:

"AARON BRADLEY, a brother-in-law of Mr. GOODRICH, started for Chicago on the 12th of October, where he was joined by J. C. GOODRICH, a son of the unfortunate man, and a most thorough search was made. All hospitals, asylums, and every conceivable place of refuge, were diligently searched, but to no purpose, except to elicit the following facts: The clerk of the Metropolitan Hotel, was found, and produced the register of the hotel which he had preserved, from which it was ascertained that Mr. GOODRICH arrived at the Metropolitan on the evening of the 5th of October, and engaged board and suite of rooms for an indefinite period, expecting to remain several weeks, as his family knew. On Saturday evening, Oct. 17, several gentlemen, friends of his, met in his rooms for purposes of business. On Sunday he attended Dr. KING's Church, but was known to have been in his rooms up to the hour of retiring; and this was the last time he was seen. The hotel caught fire about 3 o'clock A. M. of Monday. Dr. SMITH, of Chicago, an intimate friend of Mr. GOODRICH, was with him on Saturday, and had made an appointment to meet him again on Monday. He is of the firm belief he perished in the flames. A large number of letters, papers, &c., intended for Mr. GOODRICH, remain unclaimed. All are of the opinion that he has met his untimely death in this terrible manner. Mrs. GOODRICH is in Guilford, with her friends, and has the warmest sympathy of the entire community in this great trial."

Southern Feeling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on "Southern Feeling," over the signature of "Fidele," in this morning's TIMES, would be undeserving of notice were it not that it appears in a paper whose influence is felt throughout the North, and it might therefore have its assertions credited. I am a Southerner and have given, from my earnings, perhaps, as much as the voluble "Fidele," whose Christian charity resembles too strikingly that of the Pharisee, of whom the Bible speaks as praying on the street corners and open places and thanking God that he is not as other men, &c. Because one lady from Augusta glories in the burning of Chicago, looking upon it as a visitation of Providence, that is surely no reason why the whole Southern people should be vilified in this manner. The piece is evidently written by a woman, or if by a man, one who, when his country needed his services to assist in putting down the rebels, was not in the field where duty and honor called him.

Admitting that there are some Southerners who still feel the "bitterness of rebellion," this is no reason for parading it before the public and endeavoring to make capital out of it at this time and under such circumstances as the present. The great majority of the Southern people—especially those who fought in the war—regard the sectional differences as dead issues, and are applying themselves now to other and more important issues—the support and education of their families and the firm establishment of peaceful relations between the sections. They have not the means to contribute largely toward the Chicago sufferers, but in proportion to their means they have done so. They are in need of contributions themselves too much to be expected to send them elsewhere, and as to their dislike of Northerners it is perfectly natural, for no conquered people ever liked their conquerors until time had worn away their prejudices. I once had the same feeling toward Northerners, but having associated with them since the war, I can say that I entertain now no prejudice whatever against them save against such narrow-minded "Yankees" as delight in speaking of the "offensive pusillanimous twang that only a Southerner can articulate."

A SOUTHERN SOLDIER.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1871.

A Call for Effective Action.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 1.

The word comes to us from the headquarters of our State Committee that the prospect in the State is bright, and the Republican triumph at the election is assured if the Republican voters "press" the enemy now. Victory is within our grasp if we will only put out our hands to seize it. The excellence of our general ticket and the strength of our local nominations have created the best feeling among our friends everywhere. On the contrary, our opponents are paralyzed. Their leaders in the city are seeking to devise ways to keep themselves out of the clutches of the law for their offenses, instead of leading the Democracy, as they have done, to victory. Thousands of Democrats in the city and State, too, have become alarmed at the tendencies of their party toward corruption and the impairment of the very integrity of the Government by the practices of the conspicuous leaders in New-York. They will refuse to support them any longer. In their local nominations they will vote for honest men and repudiate TWEED and the conspirators who have plundered with him. This condition is one which invites the action of every citizen; it particularly solicits the effective action of the Republicans. The State may be rescued from the men who have brought its good name to shame, its treasury to bankruptcy, its people to taxation without precedent.

Dissatisfaction of County Democrats.

From The Daily Saratogian, Oct. 31.

The better-informed members of the Democratic Party look with especial distrust on all nominees who, as former members of the Legislature, have voted for and sustained the Tammany Ring measures. Wherever such men have been nominated, as is the case in this Senatorial District, the Democratic candidates need not be surprised if they fail to receive the support of men whose patience they have exhausted. The same may be said of Republican candidates who are known to have had secret affiliations with Tammany. WINANS sought to run for the Assembly again, but was driven from the field by the unconcealed scorn and contempt of his old Republican constituency. Everywhere Tammany is in disgrace. Concerning the Democratic State ticket the sentiment is hardly less emphatic. It is tainted with TWEED and Tammany associations. Efforts will be made in some quarters to save it, but it is impossible to change the conviction in the public mind that the State Convention was really controlled by TWEED; that the rural and Reform Democracy were actually out-manœuvred and snubbed, and TWEED's ticket placed in nomination. Many Democrats positively refuse to support it. Sanguine hopes are also entertained that in New-York City the polls will be so guarded that a tolerably fair vote will be cast, and much of the repeating shut off.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden on Mayor Hall's Dishonesty.

The following remarks, extracted from the speech delivered by Mr. TILDEN on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute, cannot be too carefully studied by people who go about trying to convince others that Mayor HALL is an honest man:

"Who contrived the charter? Who contrived section No. 4 of the County Tax Levy? Was it Mr. TWEED? Doubtless Mr. TWEED, as Senator, favored it; so did also Mr. BRADLEY. But who contrived them? Mr. TWEED could not. [Applause.] Who contrived them? I ask Mr. PETER B. SWEENY; I ask Mayor A. OAKEY HALL, who contrived them? Who contrived these clauses? Who prepared the legal methods and legal plausibility for the crimes that have since been enacted? [Applause.] The third stage and step and act was the audit. These three auditors met but once. They then passed a resolution; that resolution stands on the records of the City in the handwriting of Mayor HALL. It was passed on his motion, and what was its effect? Did it audit anything? Did it perform the function, did it fulfill the trust committed to its authority? Not a bit of it! It provided that all claims certified by Mr. WM. M. TWEED and Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, the President and Secretary of the old Board of Supervisors should be received as a sufficient evidence, and should be paid. Now, I ask again, who is responsible for that action of the Board of Audit? Mr. TWEED, I understand, is nominally a lawyer. [Laughter and applause.] That is to say, he has been admitted to practice the profession, but I am bound in justice to that distinguished character, to say that I do not think, if he had no complicity with this transaction otherwise, that we could hold him accountable; that he knew more of the law than to know that this was a violation of his duty. But there was one man there, and that is Mayor HALL, the actor on this occasion, the mover of this resolution, the draughtsman in whose hands it stand today upon the public records, whom his associates might plead as their excuse for having believed that they were performing their duty—who knew that to audit is to hear, to judge, to determine whether the claim is valid, how much is properly and justly due upon it. He knew that it was a fraudulent violation of duty on the part of every member of that Board to audit, to pass those claims in that manner. I say fraudulent on the part of every man who did not act under his misadvices. I think it is possible that CONNOLLY may claim, that TWEED may claim with justice he had no other complicity in the transaction. I say, then, that on that occasion the chief conspirator, the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterward, is Mr. Mayor A. O. HALL. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, let me call your attention for a moment to the afterpiece of these transactions. Our friend himself, Mayor HALL, is a very distinguished dramatist, and he would consider that it would be an offense to the theory of the drama if the afterpiece should be left out. [Applause.] What was that afterpiece? I take occasion here to say that the public of New-York owe a debt of gratitude to the NEW-YORK TIMES, for its manly and independent and vigorous [applause] maintenance of the rights of the people against this corrupt and irresponsible cabal. When that journal published its statements in regard to these frauds, Mayor HALL published a card. In that card he said that these accounts were audited by the *old* Board of Supervisors, and that neither he nor Mr. CONNOLLY had any responsibility whatever for them. A little later, about the 16th of August, Mr. HALL said that it is true they were audited, these particular accounts, by the Board of Special Audit, but in doing so they performed a ministerial function, and would have been compelled by mandamus to do it, if they had not done it willingly. I do not deem it necessary, in the presence of an intelligent audience—in the presence of lawyers sitting around me on this stand—to make any observations upon the idea that to audit, and that to pay the amount due—found due—is a ministerial function. [Laughter.] Then Mr. HALL put in his third defense. He said that this money was paid in pursuance of a compromise made up at Albany, and without which we should not have got the ineffable benefits of the new charter and the action of the Supervisors under the supervision of the law. That was a very comfortable and very comforting theory; but unfortunately when I was looking into the accounts of the Broadway Bank, and found that GARVEY and INGERSOLL and WOODWARD had taken all the money nearly, a question very embarrassing and very difficult and almost painful arose in my mind: Who were these parties that compelled TWEED to make this compromise? It was not GARVEY. It was not INGERSOLL. It was not WOODWARD. They were not members of the Senate nor Assembly. They could not stop TWEED's beneficent measures of reform. Who was the party with whom TWEED's Senator compromised? Why, looking over the whole field I could not see any human being whom TWEED's Senator compromised unless it was with TWEED's Supervisor. There was only one party to the arrangement, and that was the same party. So departed Mr. HALL's third defense. Then followed a set of expedients quite as remarkable as his defenses. On the burning of the vouchers, he made a raid on CONNOLLY. He wrote him a public letter demanding his resignation in the name of the public, and because he had lost public confidence. Then he sent a touching private letter of regret. We know what a course he has pursued since. We remember the raid made by HALL and SWEENY to get rid of GREEN. What was the result? I went to the Broadway Bank, and found that nine hundred thousand dollars of forged warrants were deposited to WOODWARD's account, except one to INGERSOLL, and the proceeds were divided with TWEED. That Mayor HALL has endeavored to mislead the public mind cannot be denied. It is not only in plunder of millions of dollars that the "Ring" are charged with, but in the attempt to bribe the Press of New-York. It has failed, but no thanks to them. They got a law passed whereby the Mayor had the disposition of all the advertising. But he has lavished it upon the Press without perceptible effect. Not only that; when the NEW-YORK TIMES [applause] had the manliness and independence to open its columns in behalf of the people, you all remember how they attempted to take from the owners of that paper their building, fairly bought and paid for. [Applause.] This was also a part of the conspiracy of which I have been speaking. There is another act in that conspiracy, and that is the attempt to conduct the Legislative Department of the Government in the interest of the plunderers. I have some very distinct and very definite knowledge on that subject, as for the past three months persistent efforts have been made to induce me to take something else, by these men, as a compromise, and give up the Senate and Assembly. Early in August I was visited by these men, and told that I could name every delegate in the State Convention if I would consent to this compromise. This offer has been repeatedly made to me, and everything except the Senate Legislature was tendered to me, but I always declined, telling them that everything else was of minor importance, that whatever else I could surrender, that I would not, and I told the State Convention distinctly that I felt it to be my duty to oppose any men who would not go for making the Government of the City what it should be, at whatever cost or sacrifice, and that if they did not deem that regular I would retire and take position in the ranks of my plundered fellow-citizens. I didn't stop to inquire what candidates this meeting has indorsed, or what were to be the proceedings of this meeting, but only asked if it was a gathering of the people to redeem the municipality of this City. I know no duty paramount to that of standing by the people in this emergency. In conclusion, I have only to say that all who have an interest in reforming our City Government should stand together in the election of Senators and Assemblymen, and send men there favorable to the legislation necessary for the honor and prosperity of our City. Such a state of affairs as we have had in the past cannot exist but for a short period. There is not money or property enough to stand such a band of cormorants except for a very short period. These are *my* terms of compromise. I happen to know that TWEED's plan was to carry the Senatorial districts of this City, and then elect eight of the twelve Republican Senators if possible in the rural districts, whom he bought up last year. He thus expects to control the Senate, and it was because I had misgivings that his plan might succeed, that I deemed it my duty to aid you in this conflict, not feeling sure that the Republicans could accomplish the work unaided, and I felt it to be a duty that I owed to the people to take my place there and stand or fall with those who had gathered around me."

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 952 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER
Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Alleneyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 39th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 897 BROADWAY,
Corner 20th-st. Sixteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 21 have entered College—10 Columbia, 2 Yale, 1 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under twelve can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 139 East 23d-st.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 23 East 31st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 26. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 12 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

$175 A YEAR—BOARD, TUITION AND washing at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Pupils charged only from date of entrance. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 106 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,270 Broadway, near 33d-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. E. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WITH excellent City references and two years' experience in teaching, a position as visiting governess in any of the English branches and Latin. Address TEACHER, Box No. 78 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH Germany wishes to get two more pupils to instruct in French, German and the English branches. Call after 4 o'clock, Belvedere House, 18th-st. and Irving-place.

AN EDUCATED LADY OF EXPERIENCE as governess to children; would assist otherwise and relieve a mother's care; would go West or South; excellent reference. Address by letter TEACHER, No. 770 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Nov. 3, JAS. M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of R. C. [illegible], referee, sold a three-story high-stoop brown stone house and lot, the latter 20 by 100.5, located on the south side of Seventieth-street, 100 feet 6 inches east of Lexington-avenue, for $18,500; purchaser, TERENCE FARLEY. No other business was transacted. Today, on the premises at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, S. DINGEE will dispose of two valuable farms, one containing 61 and the other 67 acres of land. For next week the most important sale projected is that to take place on Wednesday, Nov. 8, under the direction of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at which a large number of west side Boulevard lots will be sold. Particulars of this auction, as well as of others to occur will be given on Monday.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following property: Twelve lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 150 feet west of Sixth-avenue, each 25 by 100, sold for $3,750 each, ($45,000,) and one lot on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 16.8 by 100, for $6,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale by FOX BROS. of four lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, 120 feet west of Madison-avenue, full lots, for $25,000 each.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Nov. 3.
NEW-YORK.
By James M. Miller.
Three-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s. 70th-st., 100.6 feet e. of Lexington-av., house 20x50, lot 20x100.5 ..... $18,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE
by
HOMER MORGAN,
NO. 2 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

No. 20 West 11th-st.
No. 71 West 11th-st.
No. 46 West 11th-st.
No. 44 East 12th-st.
No. 207 East 13th-st.
No. 12 West 14th-st.
No. 216 West 14th-st.
No. 300 E. 15th-st., cor. 2d-av.
No. 120 East 16th-st.
No. 25 West 18th-st.
No. 21 West 19th-st.
No. 25 East 20th-st.
No. 20 East 21st-st.
No. 320 West 22d-st.
No. 25 West 23d-st.
No. 23 West 24th-st.
No. 50 West 25th-st.
No. 61 West 26th-st.
No. 138 West 26th-st.
Nos. 20 and 27 West 26th-st.
No. 29 West 27th-st.
No. 13 East 28th-st.
No. 116 East 29th-st.
No. 320 West 29th-st.
No. 13 East 30th-st.
No. 225 East 30th-st.
No. 15 East 31st-st.
No. 24 West 32d-st.
No. 252 West 33d-st.
No. 222 East 33d-st.
No. 44 East 34th-st.
No. 447 West 34th-st.
No. 105 East 35th-st.
No. 111 East 36th-st.
No. 42 West 37th-st.
No. 114 West 38th-st.
No. 22 West 38th-st.
No. 101 East 39th-st.
No. 13 East 40th-st.
No. 14 East 41st-st.
No. 187 West 42d-st.
No. 135 West 42d-st.
No. 135 East 43d-st.
No. 204 East 44th-st.
No. 10 East 45th-st.
Nos. 31 and 47 West 47th-st.
No. 217 East 48th-st.
No. 64 West 49th-st.
No. 52 West 50th-st.
No. 36 West 51st-st.
Nos. 27 to 31 West 52d-st.
No. 62 West 53d-st.
No. 160 West 54th-st.
No. 146 East 55th-st.
Nos. 59 and 61 West 56th-st.
Nos. 142, 144, 146 W. 57th-st.
No. 107 East 65th-st.
No. 73 4th-av.
No. 79 5th-av.
No. 200 5th-av.
No. 46 5th-av.
No. — 5th-av., near 68th-st.
No. 301 Lexington-av.
No. 181 Lexington-av.
Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.
No. 20 Park-av.
Park-av., corner 36th-st.
No. 55 Park-av.
No. 65 Park-av.
Park-av., corner 38th-st.
No. 225 Madison-av.
No. 303 Madison-av.
No. 365 Madison-av.
No. 305 Madison-av.
1,500 and 1,302 Madison-av.
Madison-av., cor. 42d-st.
Madison-av., cor. 41st-st.
No. 208 Madison-av.
No. 20 Beekman-place.
No. 29 Clinton-place.
No. 39 Clinton-place.
No. 11 Clinton-place.
No. 270 Delancey-st.
No. 17 Grove-st.
No. 24 Great Jones-st.
No. 207 Henry-st.
No. 61 Irving-place.
No. 48 Irving-place.
No. 64 Irving-place.
No. 19 Jay-st.
No. 46 Morton-st.
No. 53 Morton-st.
No. 3 St. Mark's-place.
No. 74 St. Mark's-place.
21 N. Washington-square.
No. 11 Waverley-place.
42 W. Washington-place.

NOTICE.
Persons wishing to examine the above (inside) MUST obtain permits from my office, as all applicants will be REFUSED ADMITTANCE unless they have a permit from me.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NORTH Washington-square, near 5th-av., a first-class four-story house, basement and sub-cellar, 26¼ feet front by about 75 feet deep; is in complete order, steam-heating apparatus, stable on rear of lot, with right of way through alley to Macdougal-st.; lot 25¼ by about 132 feet; Rogers' leasehold, ground-rent $400 per annum, and covenants for renewals; price, for sale, $30,000; rent, with stable, $4,000 per annum; rent without stable, $3,500 per annum.
For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY NEAR Bleecker-st., two very desirable corner properties, extending through to rear street.
ALSO,
a first-class store on Broadway, near White-st., paying about 10 per cent. net. Apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling of medium size; all modern improvements; in complete order; location first-class; price reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class dwellings, in sums not less than $25,000, between 14th and 60th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE CENTRAL Park, a whole front below 70th-st., with lots in rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

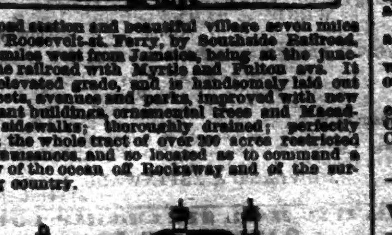
A GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING offers his elegant brown-stone house for sale; also, best quality of furniture, and everything necessary for housekeeping; house is modern and first-class, and in the very best neighborhood; price, $19,000, or, including furniture worth $6,000, $25,000; brokers not noticed. Address the owner, Box No. 94, Spingler House.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

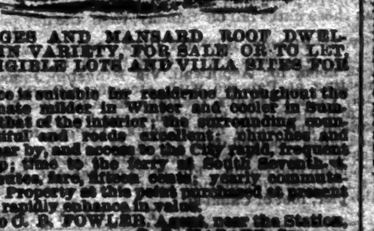
BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—Brown-stone and brick houses, in best locations, on easy terms; immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL
Long Island,



is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, by Southside Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.
The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes, fare fifteen cents, yearly commutation $45. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.
Apply to C. R. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station, or R. R. HAZARD, JR., Real Estate Broker, No. 128 Broadway, (basement.)

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MANSION-house on Main-st., Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., sixty miles from City by Hudson River Railroad and Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; within five minutes walk of depot. The house is a well-built frame, 40 by 50 feet, basement and two stories, besides Mansard roof covered with slate; fourteen rooms, all newly painted and papered, ready for immediate occupancy; it is suitable for a gentleman's residence or ladies' seminary; there is a fine front of lots on Main-st., opposite the National Bank of Fishkill; good garden, fruit, and an orchard and eight acres of land, with small stream of water running through the pasture lots. Terms easy.
W. A. BARNES, Room No. 11, No. 50 Wall-st.

VALUABLE NEW-ORLEANS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large warehouse fronting on Julia and Foucher sts, having average size about 70 feet by 155 feet, more or less; also the large warehouse adjoining on Julia-st., about 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, more or less, the property will be sold to close an estate; a large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For particulars, as to dimensions and terms of sale, apply to LAFFITE, DUFILHO & CO., No. 19 St. Louis-st., New-Orleans, La.

$15,000.—FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., only twelve miles from New-York, or fifty minutes' from foot of Barclay-st., two new first-class houses, with fourteen rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements complete, elevated situation, in desirable neighborhood, very healthy, ample grounds, and within six minutes' walk of depot; terms accommodating. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM P. LYON, near the premises, or at No. 67 Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREENport, Long Island. Apply to D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. [illegible], New-York.

Homes for All.
Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class stone house, commodious stables and coach-house, green-house, &c., situated on high ground and commanding fine views; about two and one-half acres of ground beautifully laid out; price, $60,000; will exchange for one or two houses in City of about same value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT in the new brown-stone front building, No. 223 West 18th-st., has seven rooms, viz.: Kitchen, sitting-room, parlor, three bedrooms and bath-room, with separate water-closets, gas meter, stationary tubs, range, boiler, &c., with Croton and gas fixtures, hot and cold water, complete; dumb waiter running from cellar to top floor; large yard; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

TWO HOUSES TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The handsomest court-yard and side-walk known; all modern improvements, Nos. 259 and 261 Halsey-st., (see photograph,) with all particulars, at real estate office, No. 15 Liberty-st., New-York, or at FITCH & ELLIS, bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., or No. 712 Broadway, New-York; rent, $[illegible].

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 180th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 2 Bowling-green, Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—UNTIL 1ST MAY NEXT, A FURnished house, with modern improvements, located in East Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York, and five minutes from depot; the situation is high and pleasant; rent low to an approved tenant. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,365 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house on East 53d-st., rent $75 a month; also, one on East 53d-st., rent $75 a month; also, part of a first-class house in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 333 3d-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 134 West 11th-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY and attic marble stoop dwelling house, No. 86 Washington-square, south. Immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, No. 113 Bleecker-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME HALL IN Swimming Academy, 6th-av. and 20th-st., for balls, &c.; splendid floor, reflecting chandeliers; also, seventeen rooms; parlor, refreshment, hat and cloak rooms. Large dining-room, if desired.

FINE LOFTS, 30X100, WITH STEAM power, to let; suitable for a light manufacturing business; good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ONE TO FIVE ACRES OF land, with neat comfortable house, wanted in the suburbs of some village, within two hours of New-York; price, from $5,000 to $7,000. Address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

DAIRY FARM WANTED—IN EXchange for a fine mansion and grounds in village of Sing Sing. Address or call upon H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition:
SUPREME COURT SALE, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of
TWENTY-SEVEN CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,
bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the HEART of the GREAT WEST SIDE, with CENTRAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS east of it, and the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER, and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is HIGH, DRY, and HEALTHY.
TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st., or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
THURSDAY, Nov. 9,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE of that valuable four-story dwelling No. 59 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, 20x80, lot 28.11; lot yearly at $[illegible]; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; ground rent, $300. Maps, &c., at No. 11 Pine-st.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.
The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:
A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.
The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.
Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers and others.
The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 59 Park-place, New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely,
In parcels as now fenced, the valuable farm of sixty-one acres situated in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., formerly owned and occupied by George Lockwood. The plots (fifteen in number) are well located for villa sites, and range from two and one-half to six acres. Within plot No. 4 stands a tastefully-designed and substantially-built stone dwelling, erected under Mr. Lockwood's personal supervision for his own private residence. It contains kitchen, cellar, sitting-room, dining-room, two parlors, seven bedrooms, and bath-room; spring water led into the house; fine garden, fruit-trees in full bearing; beautiful shade-trees, spacious carriage-house and stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Sale positive. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Sale on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Powers, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. F. & F. H. Cowdrey, attorneys at law, No. 67 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 120 Broadway; Charles H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 243 Broadway; or to
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 21 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN HARLEM AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four four-story brick stores and dwellings and lots, situate on the westerly side of 4th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., and known as Nos. [illegible] 4th-av., the buildings are well and substantially built and in good order, the stores and apartments are all rented and occupied (one family only occupying each floor;) water and gas on each floor. The above property is near the new Harlem Market and railroad depot, and must improve rapidly in value; 125th-st. is a wide street, and a general thoroughfare; lots each about [illegible] by 80 feet.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at New-Rochelle, the Burgess Farm, 66 acres, handsome dwelling, &c.; sale without limit. Trains leave via New-Haven Railroad at 9 and 11½ A. M.

MILLINERY.

MME. BURKMEYER, FORMERLY No. 3 Great Jones-st., now at No. 15 East 8th-st., near 5th-av., has on exhibition the latest PARIS FASHIONS OF OPERA, RECEPTION AND VELVET BONNETS.
Also, a most fashionable selection of DRESSES, SUITS, JACKETS and LINGERIE.

VELVET BONNETS AT BINNS' MILlinery THIS DAY. Children's Hats, Velvet Hats, Ladies' Caps. Feathers retailed. Velvets cut bias. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Please save this.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.
NOTICE.
The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration in Chicago is as follows:
CAPITAL $300,000
SURPLUS OVER 100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER ..... [illegible]
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 166 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.
ASSETS OCT. 12, - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 95,000
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. R. KEELER, President.

THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BOWERY, AND NO. 200 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 237,183 72
This Company loses nothing by the Chicago fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.
S. P. PATTERSON, President.
GEORGE R. RHOADS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.
Capital $150,000
Surplus 30,000
THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES, AND HAS NOT SUFFERED BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 11, 1871, over 175,000
This Company lost nothing by the Chicago fire, has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than twenty years done only a local business, and assures good risks in New-York and vicinity on favorable terms.
H. M. FORRESTER, President.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
Capital $200,000 00
Net surplus, Oct. 20, 1871 ..... 255,393 06
Total assets $455,393 06
This Company has no agents, and is uninjured by the fire at Chicago.
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEE S. DUNN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PAUL FALK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1871.
oc21-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. VAN EMBURGH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
B. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
JAMES EVANS, Attorney.
o28-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALEXANDER SMITH and JOSEPH A. SMITH, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 762 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 21, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Nov. 9, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work exhibited in plans, specifications, and schedules now in this office, consisting of rolled iron beams, channel-irons, angle and T-irons, tie-rods, boiler-iron plates, angle and flat plates, bolts, rivets, &c., and cast-iron columns, pilasters, corners, brackets, bed plates, &c.
The work of the columns, pilasters, rolled-iron beams, &c., to third story, must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place as rapidly as required by the Superintendent or the progress of the work, the whole to be completed and put in place by July 1, 1872.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department, when required.
All scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or by weight, for the various beams, channel irons, castings, &c., as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $40,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District Attorney of the district where he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 25, 1871.
ALL PERSONS HOLDING OR CLAIMing to own vouchers pertaining to the Montana Indian War Claims of 1867, or claiming awards to be found due thereon, are requested to send forward copies of such vouchers, or statements of their claims in detail, with affidavits as to the fact of ownership, to Inspector-General JAMES A. HARDIE, United States Army, Chicago, Ill.
Notwithstanding the destruction of the list of awards, nearly completed, and of important evidence pertaining to the claims, sufficient data exists upon which to frame a new list of awards without injurious delay. By order of the Secretary of War,
JOHN POTTS, Chief Clerk War Department.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
Elegant Japanese Bronzes and Lacquered Articles; also new China, splendid Fancy Articles, Silks, Crapes, &c. Broadway and 13th-st., upstairs, opposite Wallack's, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store.

PLAID BLANKETING, TWO YARDS wide, only 40 cents per yard; low-priced carpetings in great variety; heavy brown-gray blankets, made blankets, plush robes, $4 75 each. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIAM IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. S. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS B. READ,
JOHN B. CECIL,	ALFRED S. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

H. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, B. Turner, | BANKERS, | A. Turner, G. M. Turner, F. S. Deaker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St., CORNER of CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trusts and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the First Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30,000 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 48,977 inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 40,011 inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, of 1,000 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same act:

1 to 366, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4,102, inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 1,598, inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 5,306, inclusive, of 1,000 each.
1 to 2,486, inclusive, of 5,000 each.
1 to 2,303, inclusive, of 10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the First Series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the Second, Third, and Fourth Series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office. J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick" are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1871.

THE BOOK OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of Charles Tracy, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1871, at 11 A. M., by the undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of the Corporators for that purpose.
E. H. SUTTON, FRANCIS SKIDDY, CHARLES TRACY, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

$2,500. $3,000, $5,000, AND $8,500 to loan on bond and mortgage on real estate in this City. Improved. Principals only, address EXECUTOR, Box No. 190 Times Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 85 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 90 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 80 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 85½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 85½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 80 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 82½ and interest.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 66 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company: "The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders, on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen." The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 14th of November, and opened again on the day after the election. T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board. THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Nov. 1, 1871.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, inst., to vote upon the question of ratification of a lease of its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. By order of the Board. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14 [illegible]. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCT. 6, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that JOSHUA B. GATES is no longer an agent of this Company, and is not authorized to act in its name or behalf, under any circumstances. JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

10 PER CENT.—TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, School, Jail, and Bridge Bonds, payable in this City; for sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, No. 317 Broadway, offer first-class Bonds and Mortgages for sale, with or without their guarantee. Interest allowed on money deposited. WM. L. ELY, Sec'y. V. K. STEVENSON, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., SCRIP DIVIDEND. BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO., No. 5 Wall-st., will pay the holders of said Scrip [illegible] per share on the presentation of the same at their office. A. H. BARNEY, J. C. FARGO, Trustees. NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1871.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed Oct. 26, and reopened Nov. 2. C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad, Second Mortgage, and Second Mortgage Convertible 7 per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. OSWEGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21, 1871.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THIS Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st. F. H. WINSTON, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed until 10th inst. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1871.
COUPONS OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD BONDS, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 50 Liberty-st., less Government tax. (Signed,) W. K. JESUP & CO.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Nov. 1, from bonds of this Company, and also those due same date from bonds of the Leavenworth branch, will be paid upon presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from all taxes, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26 day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER, KATE BRUNER, FREDERICK BONDE, J. R. FLANAGAN, Executors.
ap20-law6mSa*

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Nov. 4, 12 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, Nov. 9, [illegible]
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Nov. 11, [illegible]
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, Nov. 16, [illegible]
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Nov. 18, [illegible]
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Nov. 23, [illegible]
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. First cabin...$75. To London...80. To Paris...90.
Payable in Currency. Steerage...$30. To London...35. To Paris...38.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 14, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 4.
Wednesday, Oct. 18, TRINACRIA, Wednesday, Nov. 8.
Saturday, Oct. 21, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Nov. 11.
Saturday, Oct. 28, EUROPA, Saturday, Nov. 18.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line has opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, Nov. 4.
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAN...Saturday, Nov. 18.
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Dec. 2.
PEREIRE...DAURE...Saturday, Dec. 16.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Nov. 1 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Nov. 4.
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 8 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11.
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18.
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Algeria, Saturday, Dec. 2.
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Dec. 9.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage...$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC...Nov. 11, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth...Nov. 8, [illegible]
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray...Nov. 15, [illegible]
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Nov. 22, [illegible]
IDAHO, Capt. Price...Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price, Dec. 1.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Dec. 6, [illegible]
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, [illegible] from Pier No. 12 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. R. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.
Cabin Passage, gold, [illegible]. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Pier No. 3 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Steam-ship PARAGUAY, Saturday, Nov. 4, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage in Currency.
First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Nov. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 13.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, as in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. BALMER, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 127 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...Saturday, Nov. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Nov. 14.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Friday, Nov. 24.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, fast train.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy, Albany and Utica.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from foot of Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.
8.30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
10.00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3.30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4.30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5.30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6.30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.
The 8.30 and 10.00 A. M. and the 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, through to Greenport on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Nov. 1, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 31...8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 2...10 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 1...10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 4...12 M.	Friday, Nov. 3...3 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 7...2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 6, 10.30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 9...3 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Tri-weekly.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27, at 2 o'clock, and from foot 27th-st., East River, at 2.15 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2.45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 31 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

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F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, paintings, engravings, piano, carpets, beds, mattresses, &c., THIS DAY, Saturday, Nov. 4, at the auction rooms, No. 23 East 13th-st., near Broadway, a very large and varied assortment of furniture, from three families, who are breaking up housekeeping; it will embrace every kind and description of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods; also, quite a collection of choice shells and minerals; also, two or three pianos; also, eight or ten cooking and office stoves, thirty or forty good carpets, which will be sold about 2 P. M. Catalogues early this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER J. GEORGE and WILLIAM F. GEORGE, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, the subscriber will, on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Hurlbut & Bennis, auctioneers, on the premises No. 456 Hudson-street, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a lot of ginger ale, soda, sarsaparilla, ale and porter in bottles, syrup and sugar in barrels, about 10,000 empty bottles, soda-water apparatus and fixtures, carboy of vitriol, trays, lamps, &c., three horses, three wagons and four sets of harness.—Oct. 31, 1871. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

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BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their stores:
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AUCTION NOTICE.—FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence, No. 30 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano, paintings, book-case, carpets, chamber, dining furniture, china, glassware.

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